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NONALIGNED COORDINATING BUREAU MEETS ON NICARAGUA

LD072341 Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] New York May 7 TASS -- The Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries held an urgent meeting in New York on May 7, 1985 at which it heard a report by the permanent representative of Nicaragua, H.E. Mr. Javier Chamorro Mora, with regard to the measures of economic coercion recently adopted by the United States Government against the government and people of Nicaragua, including a total trade embargo and the suspension of air and sea transportation between the two countries.

The bureau recalled the request of the seventh conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries to the Coordinating Bureau to closely monitor the events in the Central America subregion as well as the appeal made for the cessation of all hostile acts against Nicaragua.

The bureau also recalled the communique of the extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau held in Managua in January 1983 in which the ministers had condemned the use of pressures and economic sanctions against Nicaragua, as well as the communique of the meeting of ministers and heads of delegation to the thirty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly, held in New York in October 1984, in which the ministers renewed their strong condemnation of the use of economic measures as a means of exerting political and economic coercion against nonaligned countries in violation of their sovereign rights and decisions.

In this regard, the bureau strongly condemned the embargo and other coercive economic measures recently adopted against Nicaragua. The bureau believes that these new acts of political and economic coercion, in addition to the military action are to be seen in the context of a larger plan to destabilize and topple the Government of Nicaragua and that they further endanger peace and security in the region.

The bureau also believes that the said measures are contrary to the norms that govern the international legal and economic order and that they undermine the efforts carried out by the Contadora Group in the quest for a political and negotiated solution to the serious problems afflicting the Central American region. In this context, the bureau once again emphasized the need for political and negotiated solutions to the problems of the region. It reiterated its full support for the efforts of the Contadora Group and called on it, in the light of the recently adopted coercive economic measures, to analyze the situation and to accelerate its process of consultations and negotiations with a view to expenditing a political solution. In this regard, it also called upon the United Staes Government to resume the process of bilateral discussions with the Government of Nicaragua towards reaching concrete accords based on mutual respect and the right of self-determination.

The bureau reiterated its firm solidarity with Nicaragua and called for an immediate end to all threats, attacks, hostile acts and coercive economic measures against the people and government of that country.

WPC ISSUES STATEMENT ON WORLD WAR II ANNIVERSARY

LD071614 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Helsinki May 7 TASS -- The World Peace Council issued today the following statement:

40 years ago, on May 8, fascist Germany signed the unconditional surrender and thus accepted its complete defeat. The Second World War waged with extreme brutality -- the all out war of Hitler Germany -- ended with a total defeat of its perpetrators.

This great victory of the anti-Hitler coalition in which the people of the Soviet Union played a decisive role in routing the murderous aggressor, will go down in the annals of history. Innumerable sacrifices had to be made for this victory and liberation. Among the 50 million people who were exterminated by the German fascists, were 20 million Soviet citizens, more than 6 million Poles, 1.7 million Yugoslavs, 600,000 French, 400,000 Americans, 375,000 Britons. Many German men and women involved in the resistance struggle gave their lives for liberation and peace.

In this most disastrous of all wars, the Soviet Union which lost 20 million of its citizens bore the heaviest burden. To continue the legacy of all those forces who defeated the fascist army on the battle-fields and at various sections of the resistance struggle we must contribute decisively to the prevention of a nuclear disaster.

However, four decades after the defeat of Hitler fascism, peace is again gravely threatened, when extremely aggressive forces try to destroy the existing strategic military balance and seek superiority for world domination.

Today, 40 years after, the lessons of World War Two are extremely relevant. At that time states with different social systems, forces of various social backgrounds with varying objectives and ideological persuasions united around a common goal which was vital for their survival. Transcending all existing contradictions the forces of the anti-Hitler coalition acted together and solved that vital issue which was then on top of the agenda: the destruction of the forces of war and hatred among nations.

In view of the grave threat now posed to peace we appeal to all anti-war and peace forces to form the broadest coalition of reason, to forge an alliance with all those forces on our globe who sincerely strive for peace, with a view to bring about an improvement in international situation. The arms build-up, confrontation and the drive towards military superiority draw the world closer to the brink of disaster. However, arms limitation and disarmament based on equality and equal security and a return to detente serve the peaceful development of all people.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation from fascism we call for joint action irrespective of all existing differences in opinion in order to prevent a nuclear holocaust and preserve peace as the most precious gift of mankind. What matters now is to unite and fight against war, before weapons of unprecedented destructive power exterminate mankind.

GORBACHEV, REAGAN SEND WWII ANNIVERSARY MESSAGES

Gorbachev Message to Reagan

LD081645 Moscow TASS in English 1641 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 8 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev has sent a telegram to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, saying:

"Esteemed Mr President,

Marking the day of the great victory over Hitlerite fascism, which was won 40 years ago by the Soviet people and the peoples of other allied countries, we remember also the spirit of cooperation, which united us all in the struggle against the common enemy. We do justice to the contribution made by the American people to achieving the victory, to the memory of those Americans who fell on the battlefields.

"Also today all should remember the main lesson of that most ruthless and devastating war ever known by mankind. The essence of that lesson is that a responsible approach to preserving peace and strengthening international security is required from all states and their leaders. The Soviet Union is prepared to cooperate with the United States of America to accomplish on this basis the task of preventing a nuclear catastrophe and fully eliminating nuclear weapons. The peoples of the USA and other countries may rest assured that the Soviet Union will continue seeking this noble goal.

"Respectfully,

"M. Gorbachev."

Reagan Message to Gorbachev

LD081752 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 8 TASS -- A message from Ronald Reagan addressed to General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev has been received. The message says that "the 40th anniversary of the victory in Europe is an occasion for both our countries to remember the sacrifice of those men and women everywhere who gave the last full measure of devotion to the cause of fighting tyranny. Together with our allies, our two countries played a full part in that long struggle. We demonstrated that despite our differences we can join together in successful common efforts. I believe we should also see this solemn occasion as an opportunity to look forward to the future with vision and hope. I would like our countries to join in rededication to the task of overcoming the differences between us, and in renewed progress toward the goals of making peace more stable and eliminating nuclear weapons from the face of the earth. By pursuing those goals, we will truly honour those whose memory we commemorate today".

GORBACHEV, MULRONEY EXCHANGE MESSAGES

Gorbachev Message to Mulroney

LD081802 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 8 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev has sent a telegram to Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, saying:

"Esteemed Mr Prime Minister,

"I send greetings and good wishes to you and the entire Canadian people on the occasion of a glorious anniversary -- 40 years since the great victory over Hitlerite fascism in the Second World War.

"The contribution made by Canada as an active member of the anti-Hitler coalition to our joint struggle for the freedom and independence of the peoples, to the routing of fascism is appreciated in the Soviet Union. The heroism and the great sacrifices made in the name of the victory will forever remain in the peoples' memory.

"The peace won at a dear price in 1945 must be preserved also for the coming generations. The experience of World War II bears out that it is only by the joint and vigorous efforts of all states that it is possible to reverse the dangerous course of events and uphold peace. The main thing now is to do everything to prevent the unleashing of another war and return international relations to the lines of detente, trust, and equal and mutually beneficial cooperation. It is essential to bar the way to the nuclear arms race, preclude the militarization of outer space, and remove the threat overhanging the world.

"The traditional friendship of the Soviet and Canadian peoples and the relations of goodneighbourliness and cooperation existing between our countries are rooted in the spirited cooperation of the USSR and Canada in the joint struggle against fascism.

"Let me express the conviction that the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory will give another impetus to the further development of mutually advantageous links between the USSR and Canada for the benefit of the peoples of our countries, in the interests of strengthening peace.

"M. Gorbachev."

Mulroney Message to Gorbachev

LD081953 Moscow TASS in English 1939 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 8 TASS -- A message from Brian Mulroney addressed to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev has been received. In the message, Brian Mulroney expresses good wishes on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Allied powers in Europe. The message says: We were then united in pursuing the common and noble goal to put an end to the immense suffering, destructions and perishing of people all over the European Continent. Material and human sacrifices which our efforts required are without parallel in history and are a convincing evidence in favour of our mutual commitment to safeguard peace in Europe and everywhere.

We continue drawing lessons from our experience of wartime years, striving for a world order based on flourishing and security. Our former adversaries became partners and active participants in the new institutions of peace, including the United Nations Organisation and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. More durable and more comprehensive bilateral ties formed a system of international relations which in itself serves the cause of peace and reconciliation.

40 years without conflicts must not make us complacent. We shall not allow likewise that differences in views should exacerbate or feed old antagonisms. After 40 years of costly, at times acute frictions in East-West relations we must now be consciously striving to ensure that these relations develop in the spirit of a greater cooperation and lesser confrontation.

I am confident that given purposeful political leadership it is possible without relegating to oblivion the lessons of the past 40 years to place our relations on a more solid basis on the road of the quest of the solution of problems that divide us and the use of the existing community of interests. The prospects that will be opened by success or the consequences that will be entailed by failure in this sphere for East and West and for entire humanity require most persistent efforts from us.

As I already mentioned during our meeting, I hold that your recent appointment to the high post in the Soviet Union and the beginning of the talks in Geneva open new opportunities for East-West relations. You can be confident of my adherence to the cause of encouraging an open and businesslike dialogue leading to practical and productive results in relations between East and West and between Canada and the USSR.

TASS ASSESSES REAGAN'S EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT SPEECH

LD081633 Moscow TASS in English 1451 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Strasbourg May 8 TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan today delivered a speech devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism to a special session of the European Parliament. The speech sounded a now-familiar call for "reconciliation in Europe". But the President's speech also made it clear that the "reconciliation" formula covers only Washington's Bonn partners. So far as the USSR and other socialist countries are concerned, the United States intends to pursue a tough policy towards them, which is characterized by a striving to gain military superiority.

It is amazing but the fact that the U.S. President in his speech did not mention with even a single word the Soviet Union's participation in the hardest-fought war in the history of mankind, during which the Soviet people lost 20 million people. On the contrary, his speech abounded in rude attacks on the socialist system, flagrant distortions of facts and unfounded charges of "aggressiveness" against the USSR.

Basing himself on this blatantly false premise, Reagan urged the Americans' partners in NATO to keep and upgrade their strategic nuclear arms. He stressed that the United States would maintain an up-to-date and viable nuclear potential in all legs of the nuclear triad, sea-, land- and air-based.

He paid special attention to his aggressive "star wars" program aiming to create a capability to deal the first disarming strike in the hope of being able to do that with impunity, to achieve military superiority, this time through space.

Faced with wide-spread anxiety over the implications of carrying out the "star wars" program as well as over Washington's continued buildup of first-strike nuclear arms, the President put forward a number of pseudo-peacemaking "initiatives" which had been advertised by the White House even before the Strasbourg speech. Those included NATO-proposed "confidence-building measures" which boil down to such secondary steps as exchanges of military observers at military exercises and locations, high-level contacts between military leaders, and the setting up of a permanent military communications line between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Once those U.S. proposals have been accepted, Reagan said, the United States would be prepared to discuss non-use of force. He chose to ignore in his speech the truly radical confidence-building measures already adopted by the Soviet Union. Thus, the USSR made a unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons way back in 1982 and after that has of late taken a series of constructive steps towards lessening the nuclear threat.

The USSR's decision to introduce a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and suspend also other counter-measures in Europe has rivited the special attention of West European and all world public opinion.

Assessing Reagan's "initiatives", political observers point out that their purpose is to distract attention from the militarist tilt of the U.S. course which has made itself particularly felt during the current tour of Western Europe. Reagan had to resort to that maneuver to dampen the intensity of the outcry caused by his visit to a cemetery of Nazi cut-throats in Bitburg which revealed the genuine political meaning of the call for "reconciliation". According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, discussing proposals for lessening tension in relations with the Soviet Union White House officials admit that they have been devised predominantly for solidifying support for Reagan in Western Europe.

A number of deputies to the European Parliament refused to attend or demonstratively left the meeting hall during the U.S. President's address in protest against the policy of the United States. In their statements to newsmen they denounced the "star wars" program and the economic boycott of Nicaragua and, also expressed indignation over the wreath-laying by Reagan at the cemetery where members of the Waffen-SS are buried.

Chernyshev Commentary

LD081745 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 85 TASS -- TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

The speech by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to a special session of the European Parliament has been widely publicized by his advisers and assistants in advance. They proclaimed that the President would suggest the ways of easing tension in relations between the United States and the USSR, that the speech would contain peace initiatives. What turned out in reality?

The speech indeed abounds in high-sounding phrases and bombastic slogans. Those who compiled the speech did wonderfully well. If the President's words and deeds are compared, the real value of his "peaceable" pronouncements is clearly seen.

Our task... is to keep the peace with the Soviet Union... to introduce greater stability in our relationship with it, and live together in the world, the President declares. And goes right into insinuations, direct distortion of the Soviet Union's foreign policy which can in no way be regarded as conducive to greater stability in Soviet-U.S. relations. Perhaps, the U.S. Administration renounced the policy of "countervailing" the USSR and other socialist countries at long last? No, one will look in vain for any evidence of that both in that address and other statements by the present U.S. Administration officials.

"We cannot and should not seek to build our peace and freedom perpetually upon the basis of expanding nuclear arsenals", the President declares. This premise is in principle correct. But what follows it? The chief of the White House declares that the United States should preserve a modern and viable nuclear arsenal in all the three elements of the strategic triad -- sea-, ground-, and air-based weapon systems. He specifies that this is needed, allegedly, not for the quest of superiority, but simply for the quest of balance. For what purpose does the United States prepare to install in silos 100 first-strike MX nuclear missiles, is speeding up the production of the B-1 strategic bomber, is building up the nuclear potential of surface and underwater weapons, is deploying Pershing missiles and cruise missiles in Europe, is manufacturing 17,000 new units of nuclear ammunition?

It is absolutely clear that this is being done not for the "quest of balance" but for quite a different purpose.

The President states: "The Soviet Union,... does not share our view of what constitutes a stable nuclear balance". He is right here for the Soviet Union cannot share the United States' treatment of the notion for "balance" American-style means the advantage on the United States side. The chief of the White House was obviously pining for the past, when he recalled that early in the 70s the United States lost its superiority over the Soviet Union in the sphere of strategic nuclear arms. Ronald Reagan who announced in October 1981 his "strategic programme" for the 80s, who planned for a decade ahead a huge build-up of the United States strategic nuclear potential, asked from the rostrum in Strasbourg: "Must we accept an endless process of nuclear arms competition?" Absolutely unabashed he said emphatically: "I don't think so". Is not this the example of how Washington's deeds differ from words?

And what "peace initiatives" does the President of the United States suggest? Maybe the United States at last decided to follow the Soviet Union's good example and also assume the commitment to keep from the first use of nuclear weapons? Maybe Washington heeded Moscow's peaceful call and agrees to freeze nuclear arsenals and stop preparation for the creation of weapons to be deployed in space? No, nothing of the kind is mentioned in the President's speech, for this would interfere with Washington's ambitious plans. Reagan's "peace initiatives" turned out to be very modest and not at all new -- exchange of observers at military exercises and locations, establishing contacts between military leaders and military-to-military communications link, the expression of the readiness to "discuss" the Soviet proposal on non-use of force and then only provided that the Soviet Union agrees to military-technical confidence-building measures suggested by NATO countries in Stockholm.

But then there was "novelty", unexpectedly, in another part of the President's speech. According to him it is not the United States, but the Soviet Union that, allegedly, decided to build nuclear forces aimed at dealing a first strike. This is something new indeed. A greater absurdity is difficult to imagine. It is as if not the Soviet Union, but the United States assumed unilaterally the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. But even the most obvious lie must have a certain purpose. What is the purpose in this concrete case? The explanation is very simple. This lie is needed to "substantiate" in a new way the need for the United States to create a large-scale ABM system with elements of space basing, to work out the technology of "star wars".

By his statements and his practical deeds, the chief of the White House clearly shows that Washington's ways of "lowering tension" can carry the world into dangerous entanglements of "star wars", can lead it to nuclear catastrophe.

PORTUGUESE PROTEST AGAINST REAGAN LISBON VISIT

LD082021 Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Lisbon May 8 TASS -- Ronald Reagan, who arrived for a visit here was met with a strong manifestation of protest. At the call of anti-war and anti-fascist organizations, people of Lisbon and working class suburbs crowded in the Rossio Square in the centre of the capital. They carried streamers with slogans "Reagan, get out", "No to 'star wars', "Hands off Nicaragua".

Portugal's democratic public condemns the intention of the U.S. Administration to involve the country heavier in the militaristic plans of the Pentagon and NATO.

Reagan actually confirmed such designs in an interview he gave to one of the local newspapers on the eve of his visit to Lisbon.

The Portuguese Communist Party submitted to the Assembly of the Republic (parliament) a resolution of protest against Reagan's arrival in Portugal. The document says, specifically, that the U.S. Administration grossly interferes in Portugal's political life and uses Portuguese territory in its dangerous militaristic arms. A statement of the General Confederation of Portuguese Working People -- National Intersyndical exposes Washington's intention to plunge peoples of the world into an even more horrible arms race. Portugal's biggest trade union association also condemned the sacrilegious ceremony at the graves of SS men at Bitburg, assessing that gesture as an insult to the memory of millions of victims of fascism.

U.S., SPAIN TO HOLD TALKS ON MILITARY REDUCTIONS

LD072203 Moscow TASS in English 2118 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Madrid May 7 TASS -- Upon the conclusion of the talks held here, both chairman of the Government of Spain Felipe Gonzalez and President of the United States Ronald Reagan said that differences in the positions of the sides on a number of questions were manifested during them. Having criticized the United States-imposed trade embargo with regard to Nicaragua, Gonzalez stressed that the problems of Central America should be decided through dialogue, and not by means of pressure. Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran said at a press conference that the decision has been adopted to hold preliminary talks between Spain and the USA on the reduction of the U.S. military presence on the Iberian Peninsula.

PRAVDA: U.S. PREPARING FOR FIRST STRIKE

PM070934 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "'Star Wars' Arsenals"]

[Text] New York, 4 May -- Hiding behind demogogic verbiage about the allegedly "defensive" nature of U.S. military programs, the Reagan administration is building up its strategic arsenals for a first nuclear strike. Particular attention is being devoted to the "star wars" program. As an article published in THE NEW YORKER notes, the Pentagon sees a "preventive" nuclear strike against the Soviet Union as its main action scenario. This was confirmed, in particular, by a representative of the USAF Command who participated in developing the "single integrated operations plan" for a nuclear attack. "If there is a nuclear war it will be started by the United States," he stated bluntly in an interview with D. Ford, the author of the article.

A special role in the preparations for a nuclear attack on the Soviet Union, D. Ford points out, is allotted to the latest arms systems that are being sited in West Europe -- MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, Trident II submarine-launched missiles, and Pershing II missiles. When MX and Trident II missiles are deployed at the end of the decade, the article says, the United States will be strongly tempted to use them to inflict a first strike in the event of a "serious crisis."

The first orders under the "star wars" program totaling 900 million dollars, THE CHRISTIAN SCINECE MONITOR reports, have gone to Lockheed, Boeing, McDonnell Douglas, and Rockwell International. In order to win new orders, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, the military-industrial complex corporations intend to use any means to achieve the implementation of the "star wars" program, which will cost the taxpayers hundreds of billions of dollars.

JAPANESE PARTY SUSPENDS CONTACTS WITH U.S. CONGRESS

LD080951 Moscow TASS in English 0841 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Tokyo May 8 TASS -- The ruling Liberal Democratic Party of Japan unexpectedly announced a "suspension" of parliamentary contacts with the Congress of the United States because of acute contradictions between the two countries in the sphere of trade. According to the newspaper NIHON KEIZAI, a spokesman for the LDP leadership told newsmen that "the atmosphere in Washington is strained to the limit and further consultations can only complicate relations".

In connection with this the ruling party cancelled a scheduled visit of its parliamentary delegation to the United States and decided not to invite members of the U.S. Congress to Japan for the time being. Not so long ago the Congress passed a series of resolutions calling for economic sanctions of products in the United States. Last year the U.S. deficit in trade with Japan reached almost 37 billion dollars.

JAPANESE OPPOSITION TO PURCHASE OF U.S. AIRCRAFT

LD081654 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Tokyo May 8 TASS -- The government and the leadership of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan are discussing demands of U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger that Tokyo buy more U.S. weapons and combat equipment as a way for reducing America's huge deficit in trade with Japan, the KYODO TSUSHIN news agency reports.

Addressing executives from major Japanese corporations at Tokyo's Industrial Club, Koichi Kato, head of Japan's National Defense Agency, stressed that the idea of the Japanese leadership was to buy combat aircraft in the U.S. for the agency at a cost of 10-18 billion yens per unit. Kato hurriedly reassured Japanese arms manufacturers by telling [them] that the defense agency rejected that idea as "impractical".

KYODO recalls that traditional governments polity in arms production field is to encourage domestic manufacture, if necessary, under licenses, as it is done with F-15 fighter-interceptors and Patriot air defense missiles.

MOSCOW ON DANGER OF U.S.-ROK MILITARY TIES

LD080109 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] The annual conference of the U.S.-South Korean Military Committee is being held in Washington. Taking part are the heads of military departments of the United States and South Korea. Vladimir Beloshapko comments:

The committee, established in 1978, is concerned with the coordination and planning of U.S.-South Korean joint maneuvers and other military actions. The present, seventh, conference is noteworthy in that it follows right after the April trip of the head of the Seoul regime, Chon Tu-hwan, to the United States, a trip which was a new step in strengthening links between Washington and Seoul.

A visible reminder of the basis on which these links are being developed is President Reagan's statement during the talks that strength is supposedly the most reliable path to peace. As applied to the reality of the contemporary situation on the Korean peninusla, this basically imperial motto of American policy signifies an expansion of military aid to Seoul, a buildup of a direct U.S. military presence in South Korea, and finally an activation of the role of South Korea in the military-political triangle of Washington-Tokyo-Seoul.

As far as one can judge, the participants of the present Washington conference are tasked with translating these long-term goals into practical, concrete agreements and accords. This is causing legitimate alarm in the Korean People's Democratic Republic and other states of Asia. After all, even now the 1,600-strong [as heard] Army of South Korea is equipped with the latest means of warfare, while in the forthcoming 5-year period, Seoul will receive from across the ocean military hardware valued at $8 billion, including F-16 combat aircraft, TOW, and Hawk missiles.

By the end of the year, the 40,000-strong U.S. expeditionary corps will be increased by another 2,500 men. There are already about 1,000 U.S. nuclear warheads, with their means of delivery. According to press reports, the U.S. plans to station Pershings, cruise missiles and neutron weapons in South Korea. The annual U.S.-South Korean maneuvers, Team Spirit, are acquiring an increasingly provocative nature.

Obviously, the militarist alliance between Washington and Seoul and the transformation of South Korea into a nuclear powderkeg has nothing in common with the interests of strengthening security and stability in the region. On the contrary, the U.S.-South Korean partnership, the details of which are now being discussed in Washington, is creating an explosive situation in this part of the Asian continent; it is perpetuating the split of Korea and blocking the constructive initiatives of the DPRK to transform the Korean peninsula into an area of good-neighborliness and cooperation.

'KIDNAPPED' DRA, USSR SOLDIERS SEIZE REBEL CAMP

LD082232 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Kabul May 8 TASS -- The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY reports that a group of Afghan and Soviet soldiers that had been kidnapped by gangs of counter-revolutionaries and kept in the camp of Afghan counter-revolution at Badabera, near Peshawar (Pakistan), made a heroic action on April 27, the day of the celebration of the seventh anniversary of the April Revolution. Having disarmed guards of the camp in which the headquarters of the Jamiate Islmiye Afghanistan grouping is situated, the group of Afghan and Soviet soldiers seized the camp and a large depot of arms and ammunition situated there. The prisoners demanded that they be released and returned to Afghanistan.

The bandits tried to compel the insurgents to surrender. But the prisoners refused to have any contacts with them and declared that they agreed to conduct talks only with representatives of the Pakistani Government. Instead of talks the Pakistani authorities ordered that the uprising be suppressed by force. An unequal battle was started. Preferring death to imprisonment in jails of mercenaries of imperialism, the insurgents blew up the depot. Nearly 100 bandits were killed, and large volumes of military equipment and means of transportation were destroyed.

All upright people on earth should condemn resolutely the Pakistan military regime which provided its territory as an asylum for mercenaries and murderers who are on the pay-roll of imperialism, and turned it into a bridgehead of aggression against independent and sovereign Afghanistan, BAKHTAR's statement says.

Paying tribute to the memory of the heroes, the Afghan people expresses boundless anger and indignation at actions of counter-revolutionary gangs of mercenaries and their foreign masters, BAKHTAR stresses.

DRA'S BARIALAY INTERVIEWED BY TASS

LD071207 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Damascus May 7 TASS -- The Afghan people are fighting against undisguised armed interference in their internal affairs, for the freedom and independence of their country, upholding with arms in hand the progressive political, socio-economic and cultural gains of the April Revolution, said Mahmud Barialay, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA, who leads the party delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan now staying here at the invitation of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party.

Speaking in a TASS interview, M. Barialay said that external and internal reaction cannot reverse developments in Afghanistan. People's power relies for support on the overwhelming majority of the population. This is evidenced by the recent Loya Jirga. About two thousand delegates from all parts of the country expressed at that assembly full support for the Government of the DRA, the policy of the People's Democratic Party and the National Patriotic Front it leads. One important achievement was the adoption, also this year, of the republic's first five-year plan or economic, social and cultural development.

The past years showed again the great importance of the Soviet Union's selfless assistance.

Our people are confident that all honest people of the world and the peace forces are on their side. The present visit of a party delegation of the DRA to Syria will go a long way toward strengthening ties between the PDPA and the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, between revolutionary Afghanistan and the Arab national liberation movement. The Afghan and Arab peoples have common interests in their joint struggle against international reaction, for a just and lasting peace, for free development and social progress.

The people of Afghanistan are preparing, together with all progressive mankind, to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, a victory to which the Soviet Union has made the decisive contribution, Mahmud Barialay said. People of all countries and continents are grateful to the Soviet Union for saving the world from Nazi slavery. The Soviet Union's peaceable foreign policy has the full support of all sober-minded people and is understood by them.

At the same time the ruling circles of the USA, disregarding the opinion of other peoples, declare vast areas of the world spheres of American "vital interests". The struggle against the Pentagon's dangerous policy and U.S. interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states is becoming today a matter of paramount importance, the Afghan party leader stressed.

GANDHI CITED ON ARMS TALKS, U.S. ARMS TO PAKISTAN

LD071538 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] New Delhi May 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Karmalito reports:

The Prime Minister of India Rajiv Gandhi has stated that India has great hopes for the success of the Soviet-American Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms. Speaking in Ramlila Grounds in New Delhi at a public meeting marking the beginning of celebrations on the occasion of the centenary of the Indian National Congress, he said that nuclear weapons are a serious menance to peace and security on earth. We want the manufacture of nuclear weapons to be halted and their stockpiles eliminated, he said. If a nuclear war breaks out in any region of the world, all states, India included, will suffer from it.

Rajiv Gandhi said his government remained committed to a policy of peace and disarmament. He said India was making efforts to mobilise world public opinion against the arms race which, escalating, increases the risks of armed conflicts. The prime minister expressed concern over the increased American deliveries of modern arms to Paksitan and pointed to the need to strengthen India's defences to make it ready to face any turn of events.

Touching on domestic matters, R. Gandhi said that one of the biggest problems is to strengthen the national unity and territorial integrity of the republic. He urged the Indian people to oppose vigorously all machinations of the hostile foces which are fanning up religious, communal and caste strife and which advocate separatist, regionalist and chauvinist ideas.

HAWKE, LANGE CITED ON U.S. BLOCKADE OF NICARAGUA

LD071137 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] The U.S. economic blockade of Nicaragua is giving rise to angry condemnation in the countries of Southeast Asia. Our correspondent Aleksandr Fedonin reports:

Australian Prime Minister Hawke stated that his government does not approve the U.S. Administration's sanctions against Nicaragua and will not participate in the economic blockade of that country. New Zealand Prime Minister Lange sharply criticized the decision made by the head of the U.S. Administration. Speaking in Wellington, the country's capital, he said that economic and other sanctions taken against Nicaragua will most likely bring about the opposite results. One can hardly view the economic blockade as anything other than an encroachment upon the country's national sovereignty.

(Taylor), chairman of the New Zealand Committee for Links With Latin American Countries, said, in commenting upon Reagan's decision, that it bears witness to the failure of the counterrevolutionary forces being supported by the United States to stifle the Sandinist revolution. The American President is now placing his stake upon hunger, Taylor said. He called upon the Government of New Zealand to expand its trade links with Nicaragua.

CRITICISM CITED OF F-16 SALE TO THAILAND

BK071301 Moscow in Thai to Thailand 1100 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] The U.S. Congress has approved the Reagan administration's decision to provide Thailand with a squadron of F-16 aircraft capable of transporting nuclear weapons. This was disclosed by the spokesman of the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok. According to criticism expressed by some, the decision on the sale of F-16's to Thailand is in keeping with the U.S. policy aimed at encouraging Thailand to adopt militarism as a policy and to persuade Thailand to join the U.S. policy of aggression in Southeast Asia.

FURTHER ON DEMICHEV, DELEGATION VISIT TO GDR

Departure Reported

LD061349 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] A USSR party-government delegation, led by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, left Moscow for Berlin today at the invitation of the SED Central Committee and the GDR Government. It will take part in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the German people from fascism.

The delegation comprises members of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR. The delegation arrived in Berlin the same day.

[Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 7 May First Edition on page 4 carries a TASS report entitled "Departure for Berlin" which notes the presence of the following officials in the airport send-off party:

"B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V. Ye. Shcherbina, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.F. Shauro, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, and G.Kh. Shakhnazarov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department.

"Among those seeing the delegation off was E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR."]

Wreath-Laying Ceremonies

LD082111 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1440 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people, a wreath-laying ceremony took place today at the monument to the Soviet soldier of liberation in Berlin's Treptow Park. Taking part were Erich Honecker and other party and state leaders of the GDR, a party and government delegation of the USSR, headed by Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture.

Wreaths were also laid at the memorial to Polish soldiers and German antifascists in the capital's Friedrichshain Park, and the memorial cemetery of the fighters of the German workers' movement in Friedrichsfelde.

MEETING MARKS GDR LIBERATION FROM FASCISM

PM071456 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 May 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Holiday of the GDR People"]

[Text] The years of the existence of the workers and peasants state on German soil have been years of constantly strengthening friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples.

The fraternal relations linking the CPSU and the SED and the USSR and the GDR have convincingly proved their vital strength and are successfully serving the solution of the tasks of communist and socialist building. This was noted 6 May at a festive meeting of representatives of Moscow City working people devoted to the 40th anniversary of the German people's liberation from fascism.

The Presidium consisted of V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.P. Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations; and troop commanders.

The keynote speaker -- Army General Ye. F. Ivanovskiy, USSR deputy defense minister -- stressed that May 1945 marked the beginning of a new page in the history of East Germany's working people. In the years since the liberation from fascism, as a result of fundamental transformations and the GDR people's courageous struggle and persistent labor and thanks to the selfless assistance given to them by the Soviet Union, a socialist society has been built in the land of the founder of scientific communism. Under the SED's leadership the GDR working people have scored great successes in all spheres of life. The speaker noted that relations between the USSR and the GDR are based on profound mutual respect, unity of goals and actions, a common Marxist-Leninist world outlook, and loyalty to the principles of socialist internationalism. The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance provides a firm basis for their further development.

The present-day international situation, the speaker went on, has deteriorated seriously. The aggressive forces of imperialism headed by the United States, ignoring the harsh lessons of the last war, are striving to revise its outcome, straining to pursue military goals in space, and planning "star wars." Under these conditions, the Soviet Union and all Warsaw Pact member-states are doing everything within their power to secure a tranquil and peaceful future for present and future growing generations.

GDR Ambassador to the USSR E. Winkelmann said that 40 years ago the Soviet people, under the leadership of Lenin's party, accomplished a historic feat for the sake of liberating mankind and establishing peace on earth. The victory over Hitlerite fascism opened for our people the way to freedom and to the establishment of an independent workers and peasants state on German soil. The GDR working people bow their heads before the Soviet people's sacrifices in the last war. The courage and bravery displayed by Soviet soldiers in the struggle against the brown plague will live forever in their memory. The ambassador noted that the friendship and cooperation of the GDR and USSR peoples strengthen year by year. For 4 decades now, the fraternal relations have been serving the interests of both countries and of the entire socialist community.

The GDR ardently supports the USSR's foreign policy course and the Soviet state's new peace initiatives aimed at preserving and strengthening international security and averting the threat of thermonuclear war.

GRISHIN, HONECKER, DEMICHEV 5 MAY REMARKS REPORTED

PM071140 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 85 First Edition pp 4, 5

[TASS report: "In Memory of German Antifascists"]

[Text] On the eve of the celebration of the great victory, a grateful mankind honors all fighters against fascism and bows in memory to those who gave their lives for peace and the peoples' freedom. A memorial museum to German antifascists was ceremonially opened in Krasnogorsk, a city in the Moscow region, on 5 May.

This noteworthy event was attended by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; H. Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party [DKP], H. Schmitt, chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin [SEW], J. Angenfort, member of the DKP board Presidium and secretariat; and Irma Gabel-Thaelmann, E. Thaelmann's daughter.

Taking part in the ceremonial opening were V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR culture minister; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.I. Konotop, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Obkom; V.F. Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department; S.G. Lapin, chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet Society for Friendship With the GDR and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; V.V. Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; G. Kh. Shakhnazarov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; B.I. Aristov, USSR deputy foreign minister; and V.S. Pestov, chairman of Moscow Oblispolkom.

Also present was E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR.

The opening was attended by veterans of the war and of the antifascist movement, production pacemakers, and the creators and builders of the museum.

Opening the rally, Comrade V.I. Konotop noted that the creation of a new cultural-political center in Moscow Oblast will enable us to considerably expand and strengthen our ties with GDR working people and communists and with our brothers in the class struggle.

The GDR and USSR state anthems were played.

P.N. Demichev took the floor. The opening of a memorial museum devoted to German patriots and internationalists and to the active fighters against fascism on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the great victory is a remarkable event, he said. The museum was created by decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the SED Central Committee.

The museum is being opened on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the victory, which was a portentous milestone in mankind's history.

The Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War played the decisive role in saving the world from the threat of Hitlerite enslavement and in liberating the peoples, including the German people, from Nazi tyranny. We remember well and pay tribute to the contribution made to routing fascism by the states of the anti-Hitler coalition, the participants in the resistance movement, and the partisans in the countries occupied by the Hitlerites. We regard with great respect the struggle by German Communists and other antifascists against Hitler's regime, and we highly appreciate their courage and endurance.

The sons and daughters of the Communist Party of Germany [KPD] were the first to feel nazism's blow and to struggle selflessly underground, in prisons and concentration camps, in the ranks of the international brigades, and as emigres.

I cannot fail to mention you in this regard, dear Comrade Erich Honecker. The long years that you spent in the Brandenburg-(Gerden) prison did not shake your endurance or devotion to the communist cause. After the rout of fascism, you were in the front ranks of the fighters for the new Germany and now, as head of the party and state leadership, you devote all your efforts to building a developed socialist society on German soil.

The activity of the "Free Germany" national committee, created on the initiative of the KPD Central Committee here in Krasnogorsk in July 1943, occupied a prominent place in the German patriots' struggle against fascism. Its founders included many outstanding figures of the German Communist movement.

Tens of thousands of Germans -- former soldiers, officers, and generals whose consciousness had been intoxicated by the poison of Nazi propaganda -- joined the "Free Germany" movement. A tremendous role was played in their enlightenment by the Soviet Army's victory at the front, their familiarization with Soviet reality, and the humane treatment they received during captivity. Even during the hardest years of the war Soviet people did not identify Hitler's criminal clique with the German people. They believed unshakably that Hitler's state -- the Third Reich -- would be overthrown and that the liberated German people would manage to build a new, democratic Germany.

The German Communists and other antifascists were able to use the great potential afforded by the rout of Hiterlerite fascism. They worked consistently to eradicate Nazism and militarism, implemented revolutionary antifascist-democratic transformations in East Germany, and created the first peace-loving, workers-peasant state on German soil.

The German antifascists' museum, which provides information on the close combat cooperation between Soviet and German Communists and patriots and marks a vivid page in the struggle for victory and liberation, will help to foster internationalism and friendship among the peoples and serve the cause of peace.

Comrade E. Honecker spoke. On the eve of the 40th anniversary on 9 May of the Soviet Union's victory over Hitlerite fascism in the Great Patriotic War, he said, a tribute of profound respect is being paid to German antifascists here on Soviet soil, just a few kilometers from Moscow. This museum, a moving symbol of internationalism, humanism, and German-Soviet friendship, is devoted to their courageous and selfless struggle. I have the great honor on this occasion of conveying to you, dear Soviet comrades, our closest combat comrades-in-arms, a fraternal greeting and cordial gratitude from the SED Central Committee, the Council of State and Council of Ministers, and all working people of the GDR.

It is 40 years since Red Army servicemen raised the Red Banner on the Reichstag in Berlin. German fascism -- the most reactionary, most aggressive, and most misanthropic product of imperialism -- was destroyed. It suffered the inevitable defeat that has been the fate, since 1917, of all who have tried to destroy the world's first worker-peasant state -- the country of Lenin.

The USSR fought on the decisive front within the framework of the anti-Hitler coalition. It bore the brunt of the war. Twenty million Soviet citizens gave their lives in this titanic struggle for the peoples' peaceful, happy future and for the cause of socialism, freedom, democracy, and human dignity.

The victory over the Nazi regime saved mankind from barbarism -- that is now obvious to all. It gave rise to changes of historic significance throughout the world. It brought freedom to the German people, too, and gave them an opportunity to take a fundamentally new path. The GDR's citizens feel a profound sense of eternal gratitude to the Soviet people and their valiant army. They bow their heads in reverence to the sons and daughters of various countries who fought against Hitlerism and for freedom. Their legacy will live on forever in our struggle for peace and socialism.

Hitlerite fascism, which committed barbaric crimes throughout Europe, and in the Soviet Union in particular, trampled the German people's good name in the dirt. Our people's honor was saved by the German antifascists. Communists, social democrats, Christians, and other patriots and internationalists who struggled together against fascism and war in Spain, within Hitler's Germany itself, in prison, in concentration camps, as emigres, within the ranks of the Red Army, in the French resistance, in partisan detachments, and in resistance organizations in other countries.

An important page in the history of that struggle was written right here, in Krasnogorsk. On 12 and 13 July 1943 the "Free Germany" national committee was set up in this place on the initiative of the KPD Central Committee and with the effective assistance and support of the CPSU Central Committee.

German patriots united in the name of a joint aim -- to end the war, overthrow Hitler's dictatorship, and create a democratic German state pursuing a foreign policy of peace and friendship with the Soviet Union and all states. The "German Officers Union," set up in September 1943, also proclaimed its adherence to the aims of the "Free Germany" national committee.

Wherever German antifascists were struggling, in European countries and beyond our continent, the idea of uniting all German patriots in the name of overthrowing the Hitlerite regime was greeted with great enthusiasm. That idea lived on in our country after our people's liberation -- in the struggle to eradicate imperialism and militarism and to build a new life and a socialist society. It is embodied today in the unification of all parties and public organizations in the GDR National Front.

Even before Hitler came to power, it was precisely German Communists who offered very determined resistance to the Nazi gangs. After 1933 they were in the front ranks of the fighters for the overthrow of the Nazi regime. The fascists brought down terror and persecution on the Communist Party above all. It suffered the biggest casualties, including its leader -- our unforgettable Comrade Ernst Thaelmann. German Communists remained unshakable in their loyal friendship with the Soviet Union. They were confident that the Soviet Union would break the fascist monster's neck. That strengthened their courage and fortitude in the struggle being waged both by those at liberty and by those in jails and concentration camps.

The victory and liberation 40 years ago opened up the way to the formation in 1949 of the GDR -- the first worker-peasant state on German soil. The GDR's successful development shows that our people have chosen the path of socialism forever. Having firmly entered the community of socialist countries in fraternal unity with the Soviet Union, the GDR is building its happy future and doing everything to help ensure peaceful conditions in Europe and throughout the world. War will never again emanate from our new, socialist Germany.

The memory of the incredible suffering and destruction caused to the peoples by World War II, unleashed by Hitlerite fascism, warns that there is no more important task than preserving and ensuring lasting peace. The threat of a devastating nuclear war -- a threat stemming from the imperialist policy of confrontation and arms buildup -- makes this a still more pressing task. The strengthening of socialism's might, force, and international prestige and of our community's unity and cohesion is of paramount significance for resolving it.

The GDR wholly and fully supports the far-reaching proposals for ending the arms race on earth and preventing its spread into space.

At the meeting of the Warsaw Pact countries' top party and state figures in the capital of People's Poland, we emphasized our common desire to multiply our efforts to ensure peace. In accordance with this, the GDR, which is situated on the dividing line between socialism and imperialism, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, will continue to reliably bear its responsibility for resolving that task. This includes both various political actions in the international arena and the constant maintenance of our defense capability at the proper level in close cooperation with our brothers in arms -- the glorious Soviet Army and the other armies of our alliance.

The states of the anti-Hitler coalition and all antifascists cooperated in their time in the name of defeating the common enemy. Likewise, all who now advocate the prevention of nuclear war, regardless of what divides them, must unite and cooperate. The present and future generations must be spared the horrors of war.

Comrade H. Mies said in his speech that at a time when the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and of the peoples' liberation is being celebrated all over the world, when a fierce struggle is being waged in the FRG on the question of overcoming the fascist past, and when the substance and spirit of the anti-Hitler coalition are being flouted during U.S. President Reagan's state visit, the opening of the museum of the German antifascist resistance and the celebration of the date of the founding of the "Free Germany" national committee at this time represent something immeasurably greater than a simple measure commemorating events of past years. For us FRG Communists, it is a call to ardent struggle under the slogans: "Fascism must never be repeated!" "War must never be repeated!" "No hostility toward the Soviet Union!" and "Only real peace and real friendship among the peoples can ensure the future of our country, the FRG!"

We West Berlin Communists, Comrade H. Schmitt said, value highly the great role which the Soviet Union, led by the CPSU, played in the anti-Hitler coalition in the cause of defeating German fascism and liberating Europe. It was precisely the USSR that bore the brunt of the struggle.

We bow with profound respect to the 20 million casualties suffered by the Soviet people in the war against fascism. We will never forget the heroism of the partisans in the territories occupied by the fascists and the tremendous efforts of the Soviet rear, without which the victory over Hitlerite Germany would have been impossible.

Socialism and peace are two sides of the same coin. Today it is impossible to overestimate the USSR's consistent efforts aimed at defending the peace which was won at such a high price, notwithstanding any imperialist policy aimed at confrontation, and at ending the arms race on earth, protecting space from it, and returning to the policy of easing international tension.

The rally was declared closed.

To ardent applause from the people gathered there Comrades E. Honecker and V.V. Grishin cut the scarlet ribbon at the entrance to the museum building.

The rally participants viewed the historic exhibits.

Comrades E. Honecker and V.V. Grishin and other German and Soviet comrades signed the honored guests' book.

Then the unveiling of a memorial plaque took place at the House of Culture building, where the constituent conference of the "Free Germany" committee took place. The national anthems of the GDR and the USSR were played, and flowers were laid.

A rally devoted to the laying of the foundations of a memorial to Ernst Thaelmann, outstanding figure of the German and international communist and workers movement, was held in Moscow on the same day. The memorial will be erected in the square named after him and will be a grateful tribute to the great patriot of his motherland, to a consistent internationalist and proven leader of the German Communists.

Those assembled there greeted Comrades E. Honecker, H. Mies, H. Schmitt, J. Angenfort, and Irma Gabel-Thaelmann. Comrades V.V. Grishin, P.N. Demichev, B.V. Ponomarev, and K.V. Rusakov were at the rally. Also present were V.F. Shauro, S.G. Lapin, V.V. Zagladin, and G.Kh. Shakhnazarov; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; and A.G. Yegorov, director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism.

E. Winkelmann was present.

Comrade V.V. Grishin opened the rally. Ernst Thaelmann's entire heroic life, he said, was inseparably linked with the revolutionary and communist movement in Germany. He began his labor activity at 16 as a stevedore in his home city of Hamburg. There he became actively involved in the strike struggle and the trade union movement. At 17 Ernst Thaelmann joined the Social Democratic Party of Germany, and in 1920, together with the majority of Hamburg Social Democrats, transferred to the ranks of the young KPD.

During those distant twenties, Ernst Thaelmann struggled consistently and resolutely against capitalism and the plans for new imperialist aggression against the young Soviet republic and came out fearlessly against the forces of reaction and militarism.

His name became widely known far outside Germany. He was known as the leader of the German proletariat's 1923 Hamburg uprising and as an active member of the extensive "Hands off Soviet Russia" movement.

In 1925 Ernst Thaelmann became chairman of the Central Committee of the KPD, which at that time was the capitalist world's premier communist party in terms of strength and influence. His tremendous prestige among the German proletariat and his rich experience as a revolutionary tempered in class battles were entirely devoted to the cause of developing and strengthening the KPD as a Marxist-Leninist party and turning it into a strong and cohesive party of German Communists closely linked with the masses.

During the years when the threat of a fascist coup hung over the country, the well-known slogan of Thaelmann's party -- "Red Front" -- came into being and became the combat password of Communists and of Europe's antifascist, democratic organizations, calling the working class and all working people to high vigilance and united action in the struggle against the blackest forces of reaction and obscurantism.

However, it was not possible to create a unified front in the country after the fascists' accession to power. In January 1933, the sinister shadow of fascism descended on Germany for 12 long years.

During the most cruel terror against progressive forces, and primarily against communists, Ernst Thaelmann, chairman of the outlawed KPD, was arrested.

He spent more than 11 years in a Hitlerite torture chamber, but the fascists never succeeded in breaking the iron will of the German Communists' leader. Ernst Thaelmann continued his heroic struggle against fascism even in jail, was firmly convinced of its historically doomed nature, and believed profoundly in his people's bright future.

They feared the ardent revolutionary tribune, a man of tremendous courage and fortitude, even in the prison cell. So on 18 August 1944 the Hitlerite butchers secretly dealt with Ernst Thaelmann in the Buchenwald concentration camp.

The years that have passed have brought out the image of Ernst Thaelmann in still greater relief. The communists of the SED, the DKP, and the SEW are now continuing Ernst Thaelmann's cause.

The fist worker-peasant state on German soil, where Marx and Engels lived, emerged in the GDR. The GDR people's successes in developing the economy, science, and culture and in implementing the plans for socialist building -- successes achieved under the SED's leadership -- are the worthy continuation of the great cause to which Ernst Thaelmann devoted his life.

The ideas of proletarian internationalism and socialist patriotism, of unbreakable friendship among the peoples of our fraternal countries are alive, developing, and strengthening. The GDR's working people are making their weighty contribution to the cause of strengthening the socialist community's might and its positions in the world arena and to the cause of further increasing the influence of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism on the entire course of historical world development.

Today the communists of the FRG and West Berlin are waging the struggle against the class enemy, against the forces of reaction and revanchism under difficult conditions.

It is significant that the foundations of the memorial to Ernst Thaelmann are being laid and a Moscow square is being named after him on the eve of a glorious anniversary -- the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.

Soviet people and all progressive mankind are celebrating the coming anniversary of the great victory as a triumph of the progressive social system over the black forces of fascism, as confirmation of the correctness and vitality of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian socialist internationalism. May this bright festival be a warning to those who in our times, having forgotten the lessons of history, are again preparing a "crusade" against the USSR and the socialist countries.

The fraternal countries' security is reliably defended by the might of the states of the Warsaw Pact, whose validity was extended at the recent meeting of the Warsaw Pact countries' top party and state figures.

Soviet people are greeting the nationwide festival in an atmosphere of high labor and political enthusiasm and monolithic cohesion around the Communist Party. Successfully realizing the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the Soviet people have achieved major successes in all sectors of economic and cultural building.

The cover was removed from the foundation stone. The national anthem of the Soviet Union was played.

Comrade E. Honecker spoke next. It is with great joy that we participate today in this mass rally in a Moscow square bearing the name of our unforgettable Comrade Ernst Thaelmann, he said. In this square a memorial will be erected to an outstanding son of the German working class, leader of the KDP, and an ardent internationalist. The memorial's foundations are being laid here today, on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the glorious Soviet Army's victory over Hitlerite fascism and of the German people's liberation.

This moving event inspires GDR citizens with feelings of pride and confidence and strengthens the bonds of fraternal unity, unbreakable friendship, and combat cooperation between the CPSU and the SED and between the USSR and the GDR. Permit me, on behalf of the SED Central Committee and on behalf of the 2.2 million communists and the entire people of the GDR, cordially to thank you, all Muscovites, and the entire great Soviet people.

We know what great respect the country of Lenin had for the struggle of Ernst Thaelmann and German Communists against imperialism and war, for socialism and peace, and for a new, better Germany and what internationalist assistance it gave to that struggle. Ernst Thaelmann personified purposefulness, fortitude, and human greatness, which matured and strengthened in serving the brightest ideals of the revolutionary German workers movement and were passed on to a innumerable galaxy of like-minded people. Firmly confident of the historic significance of Red October, which transformed the whole world, he sided right from the start with the young Soviet state. Under his leadership the KPD, enjoying the support of millions of working people, struggled for an alliance of the German Working class with its Soviet class brothers. For him, a communist's attitude to the CPSU and the USSR was the touchstone of his revolutionary stand.

Ernst Thaelmann called for resistance to the advancing threat of fascism, warning that those who voted for Hitler were voting for war. Languishing in fascist torture chambers, he inspired the antifascists of many countries by his example, his unbending will, and his faith in victory, and he became a symbol of the struggle for liberation from the blackest reaction. When Hitler attacked the Soviet Union, that bastion of peace, socialism, and mankind's progress, Ernst Thaelmann was confident that the country of Lenin would achieve victory and crush the brown monster.

The fascists brutally killed Ernst Thaelmann, but his idea and his causes live on. What he was striving and struggling for has become reality. It may rightly be said today that the GDR is fulfilling his behest.

The worldwide historic victory of the Soviet Union and the other states of the anti-Hitler coalition over Hitlerite fascism opened up to the peoples the path of a mighty scaling of new heights. Time will never erase from people's memory the feat of Lenin's country, accomplished in the name of their peaceful and happy future. We will always honor the memory of the 20 million Soviet citizens who gave their lives in the battles of the Great Patriotic War. It is our sacred duty to fulfill their behests, the behests of the freedom fighters and antifascists of many countries.

The liberation from fascism 40 years ago also provided the German people with a great historic opportunity. The GDR emerged and developed successfully as a reliable bulwark of peace in Europe, linked by bonds of indestructible friendship with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries. People's lives were placed on a completely new footing and the reactionary past, fascism, and militarism were abolished once and for all. Our people are now working to continue building a developed socialist society whose prospects will be outlined by the 11th SED Congress next year.

By constantly deepening and expanding the friendship and close cooperation with the Soviet Union, we are strengthening the foundation of our people's happy present and future. That friendship is the determining feature of GDR state policy and has long commanded the hearts of our country's citizens. We are strengthening socialism together, we are working together in the spheres of politics, economics, science, and culture, and together we are doing everything to prevent a third world war.

Peace is mankind's most valuable treasure. We consider the most important task of the present day to be the defense of people's peaceful lives in Europe and throughout the world -- defense against those who fuel the nuclear arms race, who dream of "star wars," and who are ready to risk nuclear catastrophe. So we greatly appreciate and support the USSR's resourceful [initsiativnyy] policy on arms limitation and reduction and the new proposals of our friend and comrade, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. The GDR, using its potential, will contribute as much as it can to the defense of peace in central Europe.

We are deeply convinced that the forces of peace will prove stronger than the forces of war. This is reliably guaranteed by the increasing might of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community and the growing realization throughout the world that there is no alternative to peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, since nuclear war is no alternative at all.

We were very interested and very pleased to read the documents of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, which decided to convene the 27th congress. That congress will be a remarkable event in the Soviet people's lives and will exert a great influence on the socialist community countries and the course of events throughout the world. Even now it may be said with confidence that it will give powerful new impetus to the continued building of socialism and the struggle for peace. We wish you, dear friends and comrades, great success in the work of preparing for the 27th CPSU Contress and in your efforts for the good of the Soviet people.

On behalf of all FRG Communists and of all those whose campaigning led to a square in Ernst Thaelmann's native Hamburg being named after him a few days ago, Comrade H. Mies said in his speech, I cordially thank the Soviet Union, the land where real socialism finally triumphed, and the CPSU for such a moving tribute to Ernst Thaelmann's memory. We shall never forget the struggle the Soviet Union waged to free Ernest Thaelmann from the fascist torture chamber. We shall never forget the 20 million Soviet people who gave their lives in the struggle to free the peoples from Hitlerite barbarism. Honoring Ernst Thaelmann's memory means honoring the antifascist resistance struggle of all the peoples.

The USSR, like the GDR and the other socialist countries, names cities, settlements, factories, cooperatives, schools, squares, and streets after the illustrious sons not only of their own people but also of other peoples, thereby honoring the memories of outstanding figures such as Ernst Thaelmann, Maurice Thorez, and Palmiro Togliatti. It may be said of such a country that its people are characterized not only by patriotism but also by profound proletarian internationalism. Such a country is the home of solidarity in the full sense of the word. For that we thank you Soviet Communists and all the Soviet people.

In his speech, Comrade H. Schmitt said: For us, honoring Thaelmann's memory today means mobilizing the masses with all our energy for the struggle for peace and against the policy of confrontation and the arms race pursued by the most aggressive imperialist circles. This acquires special significance since it is a question of the survival of all mankind.

Preserving Thaelmann's legacy today means advocating united action and the broad alliance of all working people and all peace fighters and, together with social democrats, struggling for peace and work and against mass unemployment and the worsening of the social situation, a struggle which is our party's constant concern.

For us, honoring Thaelmann's memory today means strengthening the party in the spirit of Marxist-Leninist principles, enhancing its combat strength, and, above all, winning young people over to the workers movement's ideals.

For us, fulfilling Thaelmann's behests means being true to proletarian internationalism and the indestructible combat alliance with the CPSU and Lenin's land and also with the SED in the GDR, where Thaelmann's legacy and his ideas about the new, democratic, antifascist Germany are realized.

We, the members and friends of the SEW, congratulate the Soviet people on the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. We shall always remember the 20 million casualties the Soviet people suffered in the struggle against German fascism. The Soviet people bore the brunt of the anti-Hitler coalition's war against Hitler's imperialist military machine and made the decisive contribution to the victory.

The rally was addressed by Hero of Socialist Labor S. Ye. Yatskov, electric locomotive driver of the Ilich Locomotive Depot. The capital's working people, he said, greeted with great satisfaction the news that a monument to Ernst Thaelmann, outstanding figure of the German and international workers movement and true friend of the Soviet land and Lenin's party, was to be built in Moscow.

Ernst Thaelmann's life was a vivid example of tireless struggle against fascism and for the proletariat's interests and the working people's cause.

In a few days, all progressive mankind will mark the 40th anniversary of the rout of Hitlerite fascism. Muscovites, like all Soviet people, are greeting the great victory festival in an atmosphere of monolithic cohesion around the dear Communist Party and of lofty political and labor enthusiasm with successes in communist creation.

The rally was declared over. It provided convincing evidence of the indestructible friendship and fraternal solidarity between the CPSU and the SED and the Soviet and GDR working people and their firm resolve to continue tirelessly struggling for the triumph of the cause of peace and communism, for which Ernst Thaelmann gave his heroic life.

The Internationale was played in the square. Flowers were laid at the monument's foundation stone.

On the same day, E. Honecker visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath there. With a minute's silence he honored the memory of the creator of the CPSU and the founder of the world's first socialist state.

A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall. The guest paid his respects to the Soviet servicemen who fell in the struggle against fascism and in the name of peace and the peoples' happiness. E. Honecker was accompanied by K.V. Rusakov, I.P. Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, S.F. Akhromeyev, and other officials.

E. Honecker left the Soviet Union in the afternoon. He had been making a friendly visit here at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

E. Honecker was warmly seen off at Moscow airport by V.V. Grishin, P.N. Demichev, and K.V. Rusakov. E. Honecker was also seen off by I.P. Kalin; A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; S.G. Lapin, O.B. Rakhmanin, C.Kh. Shakhnazarov, B.I. Aristov, and other officials. Among those seeing Honecker off was E. Winkelmann.

The GDR and USSR state flags were raised at the airport.

ALIYEV, CSSR'S JAKES ATTEND LIBERATION MEETING

PM081644 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 May 85 Second Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Fraternal People's Holiday"]

[Text] Representatives of Moscow's working people have ceremonially marked the 40th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from the fascist invaders and the 15th anniversary of the USSR-CSSR Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

The presidium at the meeting, which was held 7 May in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions, comprised G.A. Aliyev, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.P. Orlov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; the leaders of a number of ministries and departments; representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations; and military leaders. A CSSR party and government delegation headed by M. Jakes, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; a delegation from the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Union Central Committee headed by V. Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council and the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Union Central Committee; M. Zavadil, CSSR ambassador to the USSR; and other Czechoslovak comrades also attended.

The main speaker was V.I. Stukalin, chairman of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society Central Board and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, who stressed that the peoples of the anti-Hitler coalition fought selflessly against fascism alongside the Soviet people. A bright page in the last war was the national liberation struggle of the Czechs and Slovaks for the freedom and state sovereignty of their motherland.

Soviet people, the speaker stressed, feel profound satisfaction at the fact that the relations of brotherhood, friendship, and close cooperation based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism which exist between us are steadily developing and growing stronger. The speaker noted that the treaty accords with both peoples' fundamental interests and is of lasting importance for the further deepening of all-around cooperation and the indissoluble Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship and the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the entire socialist community.

In his speech, V. Salgovic stressed that the Soviet Union and its Armed Forces, which bore the brunt of the war against Hitler's Germany, a war which was unprecedented in its scale and ferocity, not only liberated the peoples of their own country from fascism but also carried out a great international mission in liberating other peoples of Europe and Asia. The Czechs and Slovaks will never forget the sacrifices Soviet people made in this struggle.

DOLGIKH ADDRESSES PRAGUE ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD082113 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1440 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Excerpts] In Prague on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the conclusion of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army, a festive meeting of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee, the Federal Assembly Presidium, and the republican government was held. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and other party and state leaders, a party-government delegation of the USSR, led by Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; delegations of other socialist countries, and numerous foreign guests took part.

Comrade Dolgikh, who was warmly welcomed by those present, addressed the meeting. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Government, and all Soviet people he congratulated the working people of the CSSR on the 40th anniversary of the great victory and wished the fraternal Czechoslovak people further great successes in building a developed socialist society, prosperity, and progress in conditions of lasting peace.

KAPITONOV SPEAKS AT FESTIVE MEETING IN BULGARIA

LD082313 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 8 May 85

[Excerpts] A festive session devoted to the victory Day anniversary was held in Sofia today. It was attended by Bulgarian state and party figures and by the Soviet party and government delegation led by Comrade Kapitonov. In his speech, Comrade Kapitonov emphasized that the recent meeting in Warsaw of the top leaders of countries of the socialist community and the further extension of the Warsaw Pact reaffirmed readiness and resolve to do everything to prevent the outbreak of a new war.

BLACK SEA DETACHMENT VISITS ROMANIAN PORT

PM081409 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 May 85 Second Edition p 4

[Report by "our special correspondent" V. Chupakhin: "Black Sea Seamen on Romanian Soil"]

[Text] Braila, 4 May -- A detachment of warships under the command of Captain First Rank O. Muravyev has arrived in this Romanian port on an official visit. The Soviet ships with veterans of the Danube military flotilla on board are cruising the Danube to visit sites of combat glory to mark the 40th anniversary of the great victory.

Those taking part in the cruise laid wreaths at the cemetery of Soviet soldiers who fell in the fighting to liberate Romania from the fascist yoke and at the monument to the Romanian heroes who gave their lives for the motherland's freedom and independence. There was a meeting between veterans of the Danube military flotilla and Soviet seamen and inhabitants of the city and Romanian servicemen which took part under the sign of the consolidation of friendship between our fraternal peoples. The Black Sea seamen acquainted themselves with the city sights.

ANNIVERSARY OF END OF WAR MARKED IN FRG

Delegation at W. Berlin Ceremony

LD082107 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] West Berlin 8 TASS -- On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and the liberation of the German people a solemn ceremony of wreath-laying to the memorial to Soviet soldiers who had died during the capture of Berlin was held in the West Berlin district of Tiergarten today.

The ceremony was attended by representatives of political parties and public organizations of the city, heads of diplomatic missions and representative offices. A CPSU delegation led by Aleksey Rybakov, an alternate member of the Central Committee of the CPSU, first secretary of the Pskov Regional CPSU Committee, was present at the ceremony. The delegation is staying in the city at the invitation of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin.

Soviet War Dead Honored

LD081651 Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Bonn May 8 TASS -- The ceremony of paying honours to victims of fascism was held today in Stukenbrock, North Rhine-Westphalia, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the great victory. The ceremony was attended by representatives of the West German democratic public, numerous delegations from abroad, heads of diplomatic missions of socialist countries in the FRG. They laid wreaths to the monument of Soviet citizens who lost their lives in the years of the Second World War, and also graves of victims of Hitlerite concentration camps. Speakers at the meeting emphasized the Soviet Union's decisive role in the rout of Hitlerite Germany and liberation of Europe from fascism.

FRENCH CP STATEMENT ON WAR ANNIVERSARY, REAGAN

LD071154 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Paris May 7 TASS -- The rout of Hitlerite fascism was an outstanding event in the history of mankind. It was the result of joint efforts of all peoples which united in a broad democratic anti-fascist front, it is said in a statement of the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party [PCF], which has been issued here. The great victory was won owing to the heroic deed of the Soviet Union, which lost 20 million lives in the struggle which was of decisive significance for the destruction of aggressors.

At a lapse of 40 years, the Frence Communists stressed, the lessons of war remain topical to a high extent. Peace, which has been preserved in Europe all that time, is a very valuable gain of mankind. But, stresses the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party, on the initiative of the U.S. President attempts are being made to distort the lessons of the Second World War. The White House launched a massive propaganda campaign in a bid to exonerate criminals of war, to bracket the hangmen and their victims. The U.S. President seeks to smear the Soviet Union which was a U.S. ally during the war. The President tries thereby to strengthen the positions of the forces which nurture bellicose plans, to justify the arms race and militarization of outer space. The Bonn conference of leaders of seven biggest capitalist countries became yet another stage in that dangerous course.

The French Communist Party denounces the "cold war" policy, the statement stresses. The correlation of forces in the world fundamentally changed over the past four decades. The victory over German fascism signified the rise of the forces of democracy and social progress, it opened the way to many peoples of the planet for freedom and independence. There are now real possibilities for eliminating the threat of war, for curbing the arms race and carrying out universal disarmament. It is the pressing task of all the peoples to attain that.

Marking the glorious jubilee of the great victory, the French Communists declare that they will continue consistently fighting for consolidation of peace and for disarmament, regarding this struggle as their main, lofty and noble task, it is noted in the document.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM AWARDS FRENCH CITIZENS

LD071611 Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 7 TASS -- A decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet today awarded the Order of the Patriotic War, First Degree, to French citizens Philippe de Gualle, Jean Laurent, Raymond Marquie, Henri Rol-Tanguy, Andree Tollet, and Jacques Chaban-Delmas for great personal contribution to the struggle against fascism and in connection with the 40th anniversary of the victory.

A separate decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet awarded the Order of the Patriotic War, First and Second Degree, to French citizens, veterans of the air regiment "Normandie Niemen", for valour and courage shown at the front of the struggle against fascist Germany in the years of the Second World War.

SPANISH OPPOSITION TO U.S., NATO DISCUSSED

LD081956 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 1900 GMT 6 May 85

[Yuriy Konstantinov commentary]

[Text] In Madrid, Barcelona, and other Spanish cities massive antiwar and anti-NATO demonstrations took place. People protested against the visit to Madrid by President Reagan and against Washington's and NATO's attempts to incorporate the country into their dangerous militarist preparations. Hundreds of thousands of Spaniards took part in the demonstrations. As the [name indistinct] agency bore witness, the [word indistinct] demonstrations by the Spaniards were one of the largest expressions of anti-U.S. sentiment in Spanish history. Our observer Yuriy Konstantinov writes:

The visit by U.S. President Reagan to Madrid provoked a new wave of antiwar protests from the Spanish. Today as never before, public opinion in the country consistently and vigorously expresses itself in favor of the withdrawal of Spain from the Atlantic alliance, in favor of the holding of a national referendum on NATO, and in favor of an end to U.S. military bases on this side of the Pyrenees.

As the mayor of Madrid, the distinguished political figure Tierno Galvan said, no Spaniard who holds the ideals of peace, liberty, and independence dear is indifferent to these three problems. That is so. According to surveys carried out in the country, the overwhelming majority of Spaniards say they are against Spain's participation in the NATO bloc. They see that the Atlantic alliance [word indistinct] over many years (?a course) of worsening world tension, confrontation, and the arms race, including the nuclear arms race. That is why the Spaniards say that the NATO bloc (?represents) a direct threat to the security of Spain. The real threat arises from the nuclear trap and being a hostage of the Pentagon.

With respect to Washington's so-called Iberian policy, this is directed toward incorporating Spain into the NATO military structure, with all the commitments of the bloc deriving from that. The rearming of the Spanish Army according to NATO standards (?figures) particularly in this objective, as does the country's participation in all kinds of military maneuvers, Madrid's initiation in the work of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group, the supplies of arms to Spain -- which have grown considerably -- from the United States, the FRG, and other Atlantic alliance member-countries. It is evident that President Reagan's visit to Madrid serves Washington's [word indistinct] interests.

Those who took part in Sunday's demonstrations demanded a national plebiscite on NATO as soon as possible. According to the polls' figures, more than 70 percent of the Spanish people think that the referendum should not be delayed and that its results should be binding on the socialist government. This demand can be explained by the fact that the supporters of the successive "Atlanticization" of Spain -- and as known, these exist in the Moncloa administration, too -- are against categorically putting the question on NATO. Some of them say that it is enough to limit themselves to the problem of Spanish entry into the military structure of NATO. As regards the results of the referendum, they should not be binding on the government.

These same polls show that more than 70 percent of the Spanish people are in favor of dismantling the U.S. military bases and that they believe the Reagan administration's policy does not contribute to the cause of peace. As is known, the socialist cabinet expressed itself in favor of negotiations as soon as possible leading toward a reduction of the U.S. military presence in Spain, [word indistinct] to which they reacted negatively on the other side of the ocean and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz promised to make a special examination of this problem in the Moncloa. Meanwhile, the movement for the dismantling of the foreign military bases, on Spanish territory is growing. The U.S. bases on this side of the Pyrenees threaten Spain's security and independence, says the national coordinating committee of the pacifist organizations. Down with the Pentagon's powder magazines, shouted the demonstrators in Madrid, Bilbao, Barcelona, and other cities. The powerful antiwar movement is a significant phenomenon in today's Spain.

CP Leader Gallego Cited

LD080125 Moscow TASS in English 2113 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 7 TASS -- The victory over fascism was achieved due to the exploit of the Soviet people, its unprecedented heroism and innumerable sacrifices it made for the sake of mankind's future, said Ignacio Gallego, the general secretary of the Communist Party (Spain). He spoke today at a meeting of the working people in the palace of Moscow's autoworks named after the Lenin Komsomol. The meeting was devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. Ignacio Gallego pointed to a great importance of the victory for national and social liberation of many peoples. "It gave a good lesson to those who harboured the plans of plunging mankind into a bleak night of fascism. Let those who are pushing the world to nuclear catastrophe now not forget this", he said.

The speaker recalled how 40 years ago the grateful people hailed the Soviet Union's exploit. He noted the contribution of the Spanish anti-fascists to that victory.

In present-day conditions, Gallego said, "hundreds of millions of men and women realize ever more clearly that the Soviet Union is conducting consistently a policy of peace. The Soviet Union's peaceful proposals are supported by the Spanish people ever greater."

Ignacio Gallego spoke about how on May 5 millions of Spanish people went out into the streets of Madrid, Barcelona and other cities to protest against Reagan's visit, against his policy of the arms race, his plans to spread the arms race to space, his pressure to keep Spain in NATO, as well as against his threats and aggressive actions against a small freedom-loving people of Nicaragua.

CYPRUS GOVERNMENT PROTESTS NORTH'S ACTIONS AT UN

LD080118 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] New York May 7 TASS -- Correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshov reports:

The Government of Cyprus has drawn the attention of the international community to the continued unlawful actions in the northern part of Cyprus, in particular, to the holding there of a "referendum" on the question of the "constitution" of the so-called "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" and the intention to hold parliamentary and presidential "elections". The Government of Cyprus, says a letter of Konstantinos Mousioutas, permanent representative of Cyprus at the United Nations, addressed to the U.N. secretary general, strongly protests and categorically objects against those actions and intentions.

The letter points out that such actions run counter to the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, the principles of the U.N. Charter and international law. They undermine the possibilities of implementing the U.N. secretary general's mission to settle the Cyprus problem, which was entrusted upon him by the Security Council. The letter has been circulated as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council.

GREECE PROTESTS NATO EXERCISES IN AEGEAN

LD071625 Moscow TASS in English 0646 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Athens May 7 TASS -- Greece has again protested the holding by the North Atlantic bloc of the "Distant Hammer-85" manoeuvres in the Aegean Sea. They pose a threat to flights of civil aviation planes, a military spokesman of Greece in Brussels has said.

The exercises, which are to last till May 17, involve U.S., Turkish and British Airforce and Navy units. Their purpose is practical fine-tuning of combat ships and Airforce's teamwork and also that of the NATO member countries' staffs.

Repeatedly expressing disagreement with the aggressive preparations of the United States and NATO, the Greek Government has refused this time too to take part in the manoeuvres. It also demanded that NATO strategists cease using the Aegean Sea region as their shooting-range.

The Greek Airforce was placed on enhanced combat readiness for the time of the manoeuvres with a view to repulsing possible incursions by "allies"' warplanes into the country's air space.

COMMENTARY ON NEED FOR UNITY AGAINST U.S. 'PLOTS'

NC081141 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 7 May 85

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Text] IRNA reported that during President 'Ali Khamene'i's speech in Tehran on Sunday, he called on the people to resolutely respond to the plots by Washington, which has stationed its warships in the Persian Gulf. The president added: Why should U.S. naval units come to the Persian Gulf and establish spheres of interest? Our commentator, Igor Sheftunov, writes:

U.S. administrations constantly follow a policy reflecting the will of U.S. monopolies everywhere in the world, particularly in the Persian Gulf. For decades, and up until 1979, these monopolies viewed themselves as owners of Iran's major source of wealth, oil. Supported by the shah's regime, they plundered Iran's black gold and pocketed billions of dollars. Even now, U.S. monopolies want, above all, to use Iranian oil to amass wealth. In order to achieve this objective, they are pressuring Iran militarily by stationing their fleet in the Persian Gulf. Washington officials also want the Iranian Republic, like the empire of Iran, together with Israel to play the role of U.S. gendarme in the Near and Middle East and to once again be the base of military adventurism of imperialists who entertain thoughts of establishing world supremacy. However, nations that are now decisively defending their rights enjoy the support of the world's progressive forces and are thus able to thwart efforts by the United States, Britain, and other imperialist countries that want to impose neocolonialist domination. The examples of Vietnam, Cuba, Syria, and many other countries are clear proof of this.

President Khamene'i quite rightly said that today one can completely thwart the U.S. wish to dominate and rule others. However, in order to achieve this, nations should jointly defend their independence, jointly fight plots by the United States and other imperialist countries, and eradicate disputes created by the United States and its NATO allies in various parts of the world. The Iran-Iraq war, which was sparked by U.S. imperialists, weakens both countries and harms the anti-imperialist unity of Muslim states. This is a good example of devious policy. The undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan, which U.S. imperialists fomented and in which Ziaul Haq's American regime actively participates, is yet another example of this policy. Unfortunately, Iran has been drawn into this adventurism. The United States is using this devious policy to aggravate the situation in the Near and Middle East, escalate its military presence in the Persian Gulf, and impose its domination on liberated countries in the region. The people of developing countries can, in their struggles against U.S. imperialism and its associates, depend on faithful allies such as the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

ANNIVERSARY OF DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH CUBA VIEWED

LD071130 Moscow TASS in English 0837 GMT 7 May 85

["An Important Milestone of Fraternal Cooperation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 7 TASS -- TASS political commentator Nikolay Chigir writes:

May 8th marks an important milestone in relations between two fraternal countries and peoples, the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cuba, which re-established on this day diplomatic relations a quarter century ago.

The agreement on the restoration of Soviet-Cuban diplomatic relations was signed at a time when American imperialism started a massive onslaught against the young Cuban revolution. Anything was being done to strangle the first really free state in the Western Hemisphere, to re-establish in it American domination and the regime that existed during Batista's bloody dictatorship -- acts of sabotage, threats, blackmail, attempts to cause chaos in the Cuban economy, to deprive Cuba of its weapons for defending its revolutionary gains and other means from the arsenal of aggressive policy of imperialism were then used against Cuba. Later the United States also resorted to an economic blockade of Cuba and an armed intervention against it. But Cuba survived. The Cuban people, displaying heroism and political understanding, were able to uphold fully their national independence and the gains of their revolution. A great role was played in this by the Soviet Union's support to Cuba. "Our country would have been unable to stand out in the battle with imperialism had it not been for the constant, resolute and generous assistance from the Soviet people", Fidel Castro said.

An inviolable alliance between the two states, their Communist Parties and peoples has been established during the past twenty-five years. This alliance rests on the solid principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Thanks to selfless assistance and support from the Soviet Union, socialist Cuba has made impressive advances, which was stressed by the Cuban leaders more than once. The country is being industrialised at a steady pace. The reorganization of agriculture is yielding good fruit. Once a semicolonial adjunct of the USA, Cuba has become today one of the best developed countries in Latin America, as indeed in the so-called "Third World". Extremely important for the further improvement and deepening of Soviet-Cuban relations is a long-term programme for economic and scientific and technical cooperation signed towards the end of 1984 and covering a period of up to 2000.

The Soviet Union and Cuba, which continue developing their cooperation in all fields, combine their national interests with the common interests of the socialist community while strengthening its unity and raising the level of political and economic cooperation within it. This is especially important today when the world situation, particularly the situation in Central America and the Caribbean basin, has seriously deteriorated through the fault of U.S. imperialism because of Washington's dangerous plotting against independent Nicaragua, much in the way it was doing against Cuba.

The Soviet Union and Cuba are strongly opposed, together with other socialist states, to the criminal policy of aggression followed by the Reagan administration in different regions of the world. They are working against the nuclear threat, for world peace and social progress. Soviet-Cuban relations have become an important factor of international life and offer a good example of how truly equal and mutually beneficial relations between states should develop in line with the interests of their peoples and those of all mankind.

CUBAN FIRST DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ON TIES

LD071632 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Havana May 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Voropayev reports:

The restoration of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Cuba whose 25th anniversary is observed on May 8 is of historic significance, Jose Raul Viera, Cuba's first deputy foreign minister, said in an interview with TASS. For Cubans this is the day marked by revolutionary pride and sincere gratitude to the Soviet Union, he said.

Having pointed to the importance of the assistance that the USSR has given and continues giving in every sphere to the first socialist state in the Western hemisphere, the deputy foreign minister also emphasized the extreme importance of the clear-cut, principled stand that the Soviet Union has always held with regard to a possible aggression against Cuba.

Relations between the USSR and Cuba are an example of relations of a new, socialist type, Jose Raul Viera said. They are of special significance for entire Latin America since they clearly prove to its peoples the possibility of the existence of fraternal ties between a small country and a great power. The nature of relations imposed on Latin American countries by the United States, which are those of inequality, dependence and exploitation, is seen with particular clarity against the background of these ties.

As to the development of Soviet-Cuban relations in the future, Jose Raul Viera went on, it is appropriate to recall Fidel Castro's words that "the socialist community, and above all the USSR, is the main bulwark of our present and future, a firm guarantee of our development".

Jose Raul Viera assessed the victory over fascism whose 40th anniversary is observed by the entire progressive world these days as the second in importance event of the current century after the Great October Socialist Revolution. That victory, he said, has led to the emergence of the world socialist system as a result of which important transformations took place in the correlation of forces on the international arena. The beginning was set to the disintegration of the world colonial system and the way was opened to political independence of peoples suffering from colonial oppression.

The routing of fascism, the development of the socialist system and the achievement of national independence by peoples of ever more developing countries made possible the victory of the Cuban revolution, Jose Raul Viera stressed. The process of national and social liberation started by the Great October Revolution was intensified in Latin America and the Caribbean with the coming to power of the working people in Cuba.

The Soviet Union, he stressed, has made the decisive contribution to the routing of Hitler fascism and to the defence of the right of the peoples of the world to peaceful life and national independence. Twenty million Soviet people gave their lives for these noble ideals. The great exploit of the Soviet people and its glorious Armed Forces will always be remembered by humanity, the deputy minister said.

TASS NOTES ORTEGA ARRIVAL IN WARSAW

LD081005 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Warsaw May 8 TASS -- Daniel Ortega, president of Nicaragua and a member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, arrived in Warsaw today for a working visit. At the airport he was greeted by Wojciech Jaruzelski and other Polish leaders.

TASS CITES COMMUNIQUE ON ORTEGA VISIT TO CSSR

LD080122 Moscow TASS in English 2116 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Prague May 7 TASS -- Czechoslovakia and Nicaragua consider a removal of the threat of nuclear war and a ban on the militarization of outer space the key task of our time. This is underlined in a joint communique upon the results of the friendly working visit to Czechoslovakia of Daniel Ortega, president of Nicaragua and member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front. The communique, issued in Prague today, says that Daniel Ortega held talks with Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of Czechoslovakia.

The sides expressed conviction that given the United States' serious approach to the USSR constructive proposals, the spread of arms into outer space could be prevented and the ceiling of nuclear arms on earth be reduced.

In discussing international matters, particular attention was paid to the situation in Latin America. Czechoslovakia and Nicaragua welcome the process of democratic transformations in a number of Latin American countries. They expressed deep concern over the situation in Central America and the Caribbean zone. The sides firmly reject the U.S. attempts to dictate to peoples conditions in the spirit of imperial ambitions.

Czechoslovakia expressed full support for and solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan people, upholding the gains of the Sandinista revolution in conditions of an undeclared war, political and economic blackmail of the United States.

PINOCHET REGIME PROLONGS 'STATE OF SIEGE'

LD070952 Moscow TASS in English 0937 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Buenos Aires May 7 TASS -- The Pinochet regime has prolonged for another three months the state of siege on the whole territory of Chile. The junta thus seeks to break the mounting struggle of the Chilean people for democracy and to suppress broad anti-dictatorial actions which have swept the country.

The decree on the state of siege, which was signed by the leader of the regime, gives the secret police full freedom of action in persecuting Chilean patriots. Activities of all political parties and public organizations, demonstrations and meetings are prohibited in the country, though censorship is in effect. In accordance with the decree, the military authorities have been given the right to expel from the country on their discretion any Chilean on the basis of standard charges of violation of the Internal Security Act and also to prohibit "undesirable" persons to come to Chile.

USSR ATTENDS LATIN AMERICAN ANTINUCLEAR MEETING

LD082042 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] A routine session of the general conference of the organization for a ban on nuclear weapons in Latin America has opened in Mexico City. Its agenda includes questions concerning the strict observance of the treaty banning nuclear weapons in Latin America. Representatives of 23 countries and a number of international organizations are taking part in the work of the session. A delegation from the USSR is attending as an observer.

WW II ANNIVERSARY MEETING HELD IN KREMLIN 8 MAY

LD081200 Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 8 TASS -- A celebration meeting devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 was held in Moscow today.

Heroes of the Soviet Union and Heroes of Socialist Labour, recipients of the Order of Glory and the Order of Labor Glory in all classes, who came to Moscow from all union republics of the U.S.S.R. to attend celebrations, representatives of Moscow working people and soldiers of the Soviet Armed Forces were present in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses where the meeting was held.

The meeting was attended by party-and-government delegations of socialist countries, representatives of communist and workers' parties, party-and-government delegations of emergent countries, representatives of socialist, social democratic and other parties, statesmen, representatives of international democratic and foreign public organizations, war veterans from abroad. Heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the U.S.S.R. were also present.

Present in the presidium of the meeting were Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, other leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state, prominent military leaders, war and labour veterans, heads of delegations of socialist and a number of other countries. The national anthem of the Soviet Union was played. To the strains of martial music the banners of victory which flew about the fallen Reichstag forty years ago, and the banners of the three services of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. were brought into the hall.

The General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Mikhail Gorbachev, made the report "The Soviet People's Immortal Exploit".

Grishin Opens Meeting

LD081224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 8 May 85

[Speech by Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, at festive meeting in Kremlin Palace of Congresses held to celebrate the 40th anniversary of World War II victory -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades, esteemed foreign guests! Our country and all progressive mankind are at the moment marking an important political event in world history -- the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-45. Four decades ago the Soviet people and their valiant Armed Forces under the leadership of the Communist Party defended the freedom and independence of our homeland in fierce battle with the German fascist invaders, routed the enemy, and made a decisive contribution to the liberation of the peoples of Europe from fascist enslavement and to the salvation of world civilization.

At the festive meeting today of representatives of the city of Moscow and servicemen of the Moscow Garrison we joyously welcome the courageous front-line soldiers and partisans of the Great Patriotic War, selfless fighters on the labor front, heroic women gathered here and all who in those hard times of trial in war stood their ground and defended the cause of Great October. [applause]

We are honoring those who, in returning to a life of peace, multiplied the glory of the homeland.

Dear comrades, in this hall there are foreign delegations from 70 countries. With all our hearts we welcome the party and government delegations of the socialist countries whose peoples fought on the fronts, in liberation armies, in partisan units, and in the antifascist underground against Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism and who are now together with us determinedly defending the cause of peace and progress. [applause]

We are glad to see among our guests representatives of communist and workers' parties of all continents. The Soviet people well recall the support these parties gave to our country in the harsh years of the war. Memory of the courageous struggle of Communists to save mankind from the threat of enslavement by the darkest forces of reaction will remain in history forever. In the present struggle against the fresh military threat, for the ideals of democracy and socialism, we see in Communists our true comrades-in-arms. [applause]

We warmly welcome party and government delegations from the liberated countries. The victory over Hitlerism and Japanese militarism was an important stage in the struggle for national liberation of all oppressed peoples, for the elimination of the shameful system of colonialism. We are entirely and in all ways in solidarity with the struggle of the young nation-states against imperialism and racism and with their aspiration to go along the path of the strengthening of independence and social renewal. [applause]

The presence here of representatives of the socialist, social democratic, and other parties, whose contribution to the struggle against the aggressors assisted the achievement of our common victory, pleases us. [applause] Now we see and value their efforts to make their contribution to the cause of preventing a nuclear war, to disarmament and detente, to the setting up of cooperation among states in the interests of safeguarding the right of man to live in conditions of peace and liberty. [applause]

We welcome the statesmen and representatives of international democratic and foreign public organizations who are present here, who devoted their activity to the unleashing of a wide-ranging mass antiwar movement, to the struggle for peace, for the saving of human civilization from nuclear destruction. [applause] We honor with particular feeling the foreign veterans of the Great Patriotic War, the war of liberation, for whom it is not merely glorious history, but a difficult and heroic time of their lives. [applause]

Comrades, esteemed foreign guests, the festive meeting of representatives of the working people of Moscow and of servicemen of the Moscow Garrison, devoted to the 40th anniversary of the great victory, is declared open. [applause]

Gorbachev Speech

LD081657 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1055 GMT 8 May 85

[Report titled "The Soviet People's Immortal Exploit" given by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at a meeting in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades, friends, esteemed guests:

For our people the 4 years of war were long and severe, and the road to victory was hard. Then came that bright day in May when Soviet soldiers and Soviet people could say: The just cause has triumphed! The enemy is routed! Victory is ours!

The Soviet people and its valiant Armed Forces dealt fascist Germany a crushing defeat, upheld the freedom and independence of the motherland, brought liberation to the peoples of Europe. The rout of fascism, the victorious ending of the war became a turning point of world historic importance opening before mankind, saved from peril, new roads of social progress, the perspective of a just and lasting peace on earth. Our victory has not receded into the past. It is a living victory directed into the present and the future.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government warmly congratulate the heroic Soviet people upon the 40th anniversary of the great victory. Congratulations, dear countrymen. On this day the motherland pays tribute to the courage, valor, and heroism of her sons and daughters, each of them who, arms in hand, fulfilled their patriotic duty to the end and did everything to bring about the spring of victory. Congratulations, dear heroes who fought on the front, partisans and resistance fighters. Glory to your feat of arms in the name of the motherland, in the name of life on earth. Carry further with dignity and honor the lofty title of participant in the Great Patriotic War, which is dear to all Soviet people.

Today the country celebrates the labor, valor, and unprecedented staunchness of our home front, all those who forged arms, smelted metal, grew grain, who brought closer the hour of victory in production shops and mines, on the railways, in the fields and farms, in research laboratories and design bureaus.

Congratulations on the anniversary, dear comrades. Glory and fame to all whose life and work in the years of the war were subordinated to one sacred duty: Everything for the front, everything for victory.

The Soviet people's respect for and appreciation of the veterans of war and labor is boundless. Comrades, the country owes its victory to you and will never forget what you accomplished then, in the period from 1941 to 1945, on the fields of battle and by working with unheard of intensity. Your glorious accomplishments are a model on which all the new generations of Soviet people are educated. They learn from you courage, valour, and staunchness, boundless loyalty to communist ideals, readiness to overcome everything, to endure everything when the motherland calls for this. Great are the sacrifices of our people made in the name of victory. The war claimed 20 million lives of Soviet people. Almost every family lost one of its members, was seared by the war. The pain of loss, the sorrow for the fallen will never pass. However, without their heroic life given to the motherland there would be no victory.

Memory of the immortal exploits of those who were the first to rise to the attack, who blocked embrasures with their bodies, crashed their planes into enemy planes, who with grenades flung themselves under the tracks of tanks, who in sailors' pea jackets engaged the enemy in hand-to-hand combat, who sank enemy ships, derailed trains, courageously fought on the invisible front, who stood to the last on the field of battle, who were not broken either by torture or by fascist dungeons and camps will remain forever in the flames of the eternal fire, in the impressive memorials and modest obelisks, in works of literature and art, in the hearts of contemporaries and our offspring.

Eternal glory to the heroes who fell in battles for the freedom and independence of the Soviet motherland.

Let us honor them with a minute of silence.

Comrades, many countries and peoples came out in a united front against the aggression of German fascism and Japanese militarism. Soviet people remember and highly appreciate the contribution made by all the participants in World War II to the rout of the common enemy and pay tribute to their feats of arms in the struggle for freedom, peace, and justice.

Let me extend heartfelt greetings to the foreign guests who have come to Moscow to celebrate together with the Soviet people the 40th anniversary of the great historic event which is close to the heart of all upright people in the world.

Comrades, the past war has done down in the history of our homeland as the Great Patriotic War. Soviet people understood well that the fate of the socialist homeland was being decided in mortal battle: Were our peopples to be free or were they to become enslaved, were they to have their national statehood, language and culture, or were they to lose all this and vanish into historical nonexistence? The mortal danger hanging over the homeland and the tremendous force of patriotism elevated the entire country to fight a people's war, a holy war. Soviet people drew strength in the great Leninist ideas. They were inspired by the heroic pages of our history, of the people's struggle against foreign enslavers. They rose to the defense of their motherland.

By its class essence our war with fascist Germany was socialism's biggest armed clash with the shock forces of imperialism. The young Soviet state, at that time it was less than 25 years old, was engaged in tremendous social transformations. The new social system was revealing its creative possibilities to an ever fuller extent. We needed peace and only peace. The party and the Soviet Government were doing everything to prevent war. Our foreign policy and diplomacy were subordinated to this.

In conditions of the mounting war danger the country was preparing to give the enemy a proper repulse in the event of attack. The party was educating Soviet people in a spirit of vigilance, hatred for fascism, and readiness to defend the socialist state. It showed tireless concern for providing the army with reliable arms and modern combat equipment. The country's defenses were being strengthened on the basis of the powerful industry that was created during the first five-year plan periods.

Much was done in that period preceding the storm, for various reasons we were unable, did not have the time, to fully accomplish everything that was necessary. The beginning of the war was grim. We were attacked by a cruel and perfidious enemy. It has already tried out its war machine and used the economy of the European countries it occupied to work for it. Its overall military-economic potential was twice that of the Soviet Union. The advantage of surprise attack was on the enemy's side. Some miscalculations by our side also made themselves felt.

It was with bloody battles that the Red Army retreated deep into the country. Nothing could be more bitter than this retreat to Moscow and Leningrad, the Volga and the Caucasus. Hitler's invasion was bringing our people unheard of suffering, pain, and privations. There were critical situations for us in the course of the war. However, from the very first days the war brought forth the mighty strength of moral spirit born by the entire way of life of the socialist society, by the profound understanding that the fate of the country was in the hands of each person.

In the most difficult of times the people did not lose faith in victory, faith in the party and in the triumph of our just cause. The entire world was amazed by and saluted the staunchness of the Soviet soldier, the courage of a great people.

The blitzkrieg, lightning war, drawn up by the German command was already scuttled in 1941 by the heroic resistance that the enemy encountered on Soviet soil. The world remembers the unbending courage of the Brest Fortress, Moscow, Leningrad and Stalingrad, Kiev and Minsk, Odessa and Sevastopol, Novorossiysk and Kerch, Tula, Smolensk, and Murmansk. However, cities become heroes only when their defenders become heroes, and war convincingly proved this. The defenders of Sevastopol alone destroyed as many enemy soldiers and officers as Hitler's army had lost in all the theaters of war prior to the attack on the USSR. In the course of fierce battles our Army was wearing down the enemy, accumulating experience and strength, and learning to win.

The country held out and turned the tide of events. Soviet soldiers routed the fascist hordes at Moscow, Stalingrad, Leningrad, and in the Caucasus, dealt the enemy crushing blows in the Kursk bulge, the right-bank Ukraine and in Belorussia, in the Jassy-Kishinev, Vistula-Oder and Berlin operations.

What determined the victorious outcome of these battles, each of which is unrivaled in history? What helped us win the war that had such a difficult beginning?

The roots of the victory are in the nature of socialism, the Soviet way of life, in the nationwide nature of the Great Patriotic War. As the greatest of trials, the war confirmed most vividly and clearly that it is precisely the popular masses who are the decisive force of history. Displaying mass heroism in battles and labor, Soviet people of different nationalities upheld and defended their socialist motherland. They were rallied and inspired by the great Russian people whose courage, perseverence, and unconquerable spirit were an inspiring example of unbending will for victory.

Millions took part in the war, but they were not a faceless mass in this battle of unprecedented scale. The high personal qualities of the fighting men of the Great Patriotic War - from Private Aleksandr Matrosov to Marshal Georgiy Konstantinovich Zhukov - were strikingly manifest in their heroism.

The combat banners of our Armed Forces are covered with unfading glory. Born by the October Revolution, the Red Army was an army of the people. The Soviet soldier was distinguished by boundless loyalty to the homeland, courage, and combat skill. In the ruthless battle he displayed his highest moral qualities. The huge losses suffered by us in the war, the acts of brutality perpetrated by the enemy did not blind his consciousness with a yearning for revenge. On entering Germany as a victor, the Soviet soldier did not transfer his hatred of fascism to the German people. Fighting was still raging but Soviet soldiers were already helping the German people in restoring a peaceful life.

The talent of our military leaders and commanders manifested itself extensively in the grand battles that knew no precedent. Having emerged from the midst of the people, having been educated by the party, they showed themselves worthy inheritors to and continuers of the best traditions of our country's military art. The superiority of Soviet military science and leadership was demonstrated in the clash with a strong and experienced adversary -- strategic foresight, the creative nature of the adopted decisions, persistence and energy in the pursuit of set aims, the ability to fuse together the high combat spirit of soldiers and officers and the crushing might of the latest weaponry. The whole country knows the names of the outstanding military leaders and commanders of the Great Patriotic War. The war veterans, our Armed Forces, and all Soviet people are proud of them.

The nationwide nature of the war found its vivid expression in the creation of a 2-million-strong people's volunteer corps, in the struggle of the resistance fighters on territory temporarily occupied by the enemy, in the great scope of the partisan movement. Behind the front line, behind the enemy's line, there was yet another front, the partisan front. More than a million people's avengers took part in battles. The land burned under the feet of the aggressor and more than one division of the aggressors was destroyed in this righteous flame.

"War tests all the economic and organizational forces of a nation", noted Vladimir Ilich Lenin. The Soviet economy withstood this most difficult trial with honor. The socialist organization of industry and agriculture convincingly demonstrated its advantages.

In the most difficult situation, within a period of time that seems fantastic even today, we managed to evacuate deep into the country more than fifteen hundred big enterprises, considerable material resources and assets. Already a year after the enemy's attack the eastern areas of the Soviet Union accounted for more than three quarters of the entire military output. The advantages of the socialist economy manifested themselves most vividly in its high efficiency. While producing only a third or a fourth as much of the steel and coal as Germany and the countries occupied by it, we produced almost twice as much military equipment.

The efficiency of the USSR's war economy was ensured by the immutable authority of the state plan, discipline and strict responsibility for the entrusted task, by the initiative, inventiveness, daring thought and selfless labor of workers, collective farmers, engineers, designers and scientists, by the organizing abilities of industrial managers.

During the time of great danger our country truly became a single military camp. The Soviet working class displayed unparalleled heroism and staunchness. At the most difficult moments workers' battalions joined the ranks of the fighting army and work in production shops was not interrupted even when the enemy already stood virtually at the factory walls and shells and bombs were exploding nearby. By its high consciousness and organization the working class once again confirmed its role as the leading force of Soviet society and did everything that was needed for victory.

The alliance of the working class and the peasantry, the socialist system of agriculture, and the collective-farm system withstood the test of strength during the war. Although the main grain-growing areas of the country were seized by the enemy, despite the shortage of manpower and machinery, the workers in agriculture ensured the supply of the front and the rear with food and of industry with raw materials. The collective farmers, workers of state farms and machine and tractor stations did everything possible for the rout of the enemy and worthily fulfilled their patriotic duty to the motherland.

The Soviet intelligentsia shared the people's determination to win. The talent and work of our scientists, designers, and engineers created such types of planes and tanks, guns and mortars and other types of weapons which by their characteristics were superior to the enemy's weaponry. These truly were mighty arms of victory.

Razor-sharp journalism and striking imagery of prose, patriotic songs, films, plays, poetry, and posters inspired people and led them into fierce battle with the enemy.

The people will always remember the feat of the Komsomol members, of all young people of the fiery 1940's, whose youth coincided with the war. A generation born after the October Revolution, formed by the socialist system, a generation that absorbed its revolutionary, collectivist morality and psychology from childhood went into battle against the enemy, and it did not flinch.

It boldly went to the firing line, overcame all trials of the difficult war years and demonstrated that it is impossible to defeat a country capable of rearing and educating such a young generation.

It was thus at the front, and it was thus in the rear as well. Youths toiled hard at factories and plants, in the fields of collective and state farms. It is customary to say that they worked tirelessly. Of course, they tired, but they knew that the embattled motherland badly needed their work. Today millions of our countrymen especially tresure memories of their wartime youth, their wartime childhood.

It is with deep gratitude that we speak of the heroism of Soviet women. Indeed, war does not have a female face. Despite danger, women went into attacks as equals of men, courageously fought with the hated enemy, carried wounded soldiers from battlefields, and nursed them back to health in medical battalion centers and hospitals. Millions of soldiers owe their lives to the courage and charity of women. The people will never forget their glorious exploits on the labor front as well. Soviet women experienced all the hardships of wartime life, all the pain of loss, displayed tremendous will and preserved the warmth of undying love. Words cannot express our admiration for the patriotic Soviet women, and the depth of our gratitude for all that they accomplished for the sake of victory.

When planning the aggression against our country the fascists intended to set the peoples of the Soviet Union at loggerheads, to fan national strife. Reality overturned these plans. Mankind does not know another example when war would rally so closely together all nations and peoples of a country for struggle against the aggressor. The wisdom and farsightedness of the Leninist nationalities policy manifested itself with full force in the fraternal unity of peoples. The great socialist union remained strong and invincible.

The gigantic work at the front and in the rear was guided by the party, its Central Committee, the State Defense Committee headed by the General Secretary of the CPSU Bolshevik Central Committee Iosif Vissarionovich Stalin.

Party committees became veritable combat headquarters, political organizers of the masses. Party organizations functioned everywhere -- in soldiers' trenches, partisan detachments and in the underground. By their passionate word and personal example political officers inspired the fighting men. The newspaper PRAVDA wrote in 1942: The figure of the political officer, submachine gun in his hands, wearing a camouflage cape and a helmet, marching in front and drawing the men after him to the attainment of the lofty and noble aim, the rout of the German fascists and the liberation of the homeland, will go down in the history of the Great Patriotic War as a glorious and honorable figure.

Communists went to the most dangerous, the most responsible sectors of the struggle. During those years four out of every five Communists were either in the army or at defense plants. Members of the Central Committee, the best party cadres were sent there. Three million Communists fell fighting the fascist invaders. More than five million people joined the party during those heroic years.

The Leninist party became a fighting party that merged into a single whole with the fighting people. In the most difficult wartime period of our history it proved a match to its tremendous responsibility for the destiny of the motherland and brought the country to victory.

The moral and political prestige of our party was consolidated during the war years, the prestige of being a Communist rose still higher in the eyes of the people. We, members of the Leninist party, will always treasure and take pride in this.

It was not only our weapons, economy, and political system that triumphed in the war. It was a victory of the ideas in the name of which the revolution had been made and Soviet people had fought and died. It was a victory of our ideology and morality, which are imbued with the lofty principles of humanism and justice, over the man-hating ideology of fascism.

The Soviet Army accomplished with honor its great mission of liberation. It came to the enslaved Europe as a liberator and was fighting to put paid to war and nazism so that the peoples of Europe should have a lasting and dependable peace.

Marking victory day, we pay tribute to the military valor of the soldiers of the allied armies, those of the United States, Britain, and France. We will never forget the staunchness and valor of the people of Yugoslavia and their People's Liberation Army. We highly honor the selfless struggle of the occupied but unsubdued Poland. The Polish and Czechoslovak Armies were fighting shoulder to shoulder with out troops on Soviet soil and subsequently in the liberation of their countries.

Guerrillas, patriotic underground fighters and, in the closing stage of the war, the Armies of Bulgaria and Romania and Hungarian troops made their contribution to the rout of Hitlerism. The Albanian and Greek people were fighting perseveringly against the invaders. We remember the uphill struggle waged courageously against the Hitler regime by the German Communists and all the other antifascists.

The Soviet people highly regard of the bravery of the resistance fighters. The Communist Parties of France, Italy, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, and other West European countries were in the front ranks of the resistance movement. They raised and rallied the peoples in struggle against Nazi tyranny for their freedom and national independence. Many Communists laid down their lives on the altar of victory over the enemy. The French Communist Party became known in history as the party of the executed.

Our country, loyal until the end to its commitments of an ally in World War II, made a great contribution to the defeat of militarist Japan. We acted in close combat unity with the great Chinese people. Troops of the Mongolian People's Republic were side by side with us, energetically fighting the common enemy. The patriots of Vietnam, Korea, and other Asian countries were perseveringly struggling against the Japanese invaders.

Looking back at the events of that time and recalling the joint battle of the peoples against the common enemy, we point out with pride that the outcome of World War II was decided on the Soviet-German front. It was on that front that the fascist aggressor sustained more than 70 percent of its total losses.

Tht feat of the Soviet people in the Great Partiotic War is immense and unforgettable. The wartime years witnessed immeasurably much -- the pain of losses and the happiness of victory, the courage of fierce fighting and the inconspicuous greatness of day-to-day work. Our victory raised high the international prestige of the Soviet Union. It inspired an upsurge of patriotic sentiments among the Soviet people. Victory was and will remain for us a source of inspiration, from which we will always draw energy to translate into life immense plans of construction and to strengthen the might and ensure the further prosperity of our homeland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Victory in the Great Patriotic War is a holiday that will be with us forever.

Comrades, the most important and valuable of everything victory gave us is the possibility to live and work under conditions of peace. The test of war showed that our social system is unconquerable and that its vital resources are inexhaustible. Peacetime is making its own rigorous demands and puts to an exacting test the ability of society to ensure constant economic growth, continuously to improve social relations and to better the working and living conditions for people. Summing up the results of the past 40 years, we have every reason to say that in peaceful development, too, socialism has convincingly demonstrated its immense potentialities and superiority.

People of the older generation remember what a horrible picture of devastation the areas liberated from the invaders presented: ravaged soil, ashes in place of homes, darkened blast furnaces, and dead mines. Almost 1,700 cities and communities and 70,000 villages had been reduced to rubble. About 25 million people were homeless. Incapacitated industrial plants and farms numbered tens of thousands. The flames of war had engulfed almost one-third of the country's national wealth created by the work of the people. There is nothing that can ever measure the most horrible and irreplaceable loss -- the lives of millions of Soviet people.

The enemies of socialism were nurturing the hope that the devastation and ruin caused to our country would doom it to backwardness and dependence on the West, but they were again mistaken. The dedicated selfless toil of industrial workers, collective farmers and intellectuals raised from ruin the ravaged cities, villages, and plants. It took the USSR a mere 3 years to restore the prewar level of production in industry and 5 years in agriculture.

There was another feat, a feat of construction, carried out by the Soviet people in the difficult postwar years. It demonstrated with utmost clarity what the people inspired by the lofty goals of building socialism could accomplish. Since that time our country has made immense progress in every field of economic, sociopolitical, cultural, and intellectual development.

Soviet society today is a society with a highly developed economy. The country's national income has grown more than 16-fold over the prewar level, and industrial output has increased 24-fold. Our industry has been growing twice as fast as that of the developed capitalist countries. Today the USSR produces more cast iron and steel, oil and gas, cement and mineral fertilizer, machine-tools, tractors, grain harvesters, and many other products than any other world power.

Great changes have also taken place in the structure and scientific and technical standards of production. New industries, among them the nuclear, space, electronic and microbiological industries, have been created. Large production complexes have emerged or are being formed in the center, in the Urals, in Siberia, in the Far East, in Central Asia, in the Transcaucasus -- in short, in all the regions. A ramified network of power transmission lines and oil and gas pipelines now span the country. Canals stretch for thousands of kilometers, the once arid steppes have been transformed and marshland has become fertile. The economic map of the homeland changed beyond recognition during those decades.

The main productive force of society, its potential of construction, has tangibly changed. The USSR now has skilled and well-educated manpower. The occupational standards, general cultural level and special knowledge of industrial workers and collective farmers have grown considerably.

We have a large army of engineers and scientists. In the postwar period Soviet science and technological thought have achieved more than one impressive success in major areas of world science and technology. The Soviet Union built the first atomic power station and the first atomic-powered icebreaker and launched the first satellite. A Soviet citizen, Yuriy Gagarin, was the first man to see the earth while in a space orbit.

Soviet society today is a society of the constantly growing well-being of the population. Rapid economic growth has made it possible without slackening attention to the further buildup of the potential of the national economy to initiate a move toward meeting to an ever fuller extent the needs of the working people and to make impressive progress in that field as well. The real per capita incomes have increased more than 6-fold as compared with the prewar period. Housing is being built on a large scale.

The network of hospitals and outpatient clinics, creches, kindergartens, and communal services has perceptibly expanded.

Soviet society today is a society of high educational and cultural standards of the people, their rich cultural and intellectual life. While before the war only five out of every hundred people doing predominantly manual work had higher or secondary education, today their number has reached 82. Our contemporary is a person with broad cultural and political horizons and sophisticated intellectual needs.

Soviet society today is a society in which major social problems have been resolved. The entire system of social relations has been raised to a new level of maturity and the alliance of the working class, the peasantry and the intellectuals has grown stronger. We have made further progress in overcoming substantial distinctions between living standards in town and in the countryside and between work by hand and work by brain. The flourishing of the nations and nationalities is being harmoniously combined with their comprehensive drawing closer together. A sense of belonging to the single family of the Soviet people as a new social community of nations and nationalities without precedent in history has become firmly rooted in the mind and heart of everyone.

Soviet society today is a society of true and real democracy, of respect for the dignity and rights of citizens, and of their high sense of responsibility. The participation of the working people in the affairs of their country and their collective is becoming ever broader and more energetic and the system of the socialist self-government of the people is being improved.

Forty years after the great victory, the Soviet Union is a strong and prospering power confidently paving the way into a communist future.

Our successes are obvious, but it is the dialectic of development that the achieved targets broaden historical horizons and pose the people with more complex and responsible tasks. Such tasks are confronting us today. They can be summed up as the need to achieve a qualitatively new condition of society, including its economy, the system of sociopolitical relations and institutions and the entire totality of the working and living conditions of millions of Soviet people.

The CPSU Central Committee April Plenum was devoted to the solution of today's urgent problems. The party considers the main task of the present to substantially accelerate the socioeconomic progress of Soviet society. That task has been prompted by practice as a whole, both by domestic conditions and by the international situation. What it amounts to primarily is the intensive and dynamic growth of the national economy, which relies entirely on the latest achievements of science and technology.

It is the basis that will make it possible to ensure the further growth of the people's well-being, to strengthen the economic and defense potentials of the country and comprehensively to perfect developed socialism.

The main yardstick of economic development today is the achievement of high end results with the best use of resources. The existing economic situation must be appreciated from this point of view. We must meet under a tight schedule, within a historically short period of time, the foremost targets of productive work, quality of output and efficiency of production as a whole. This is the imperative command of the times.

The principal way to achieve this goal is scientific and technical progress. The rate of our development and the course of economic competition with capitalism will depend to a decisive extent on how we resolve the problem of accelerating scientific and technical progress and on how efficiently and how timely we apply the achievements of science and technology in the national economy.

In short, the tasks arising before Soviet society at the new historical stage are on an immensely large scale, but we have every possibility to effectively accomplish them and will be all means reach our goal. We are confident that the superiority of the socialist system will effectively serve Soviet society in new historical circumstances as well. However, to this end it is necessary to take urgent measures that are new in many ways in order to bring the forms and methods of socialist economic activity, economic and social management, into accord with the present-day conditions and long-term development needs.

Our strategy for improving management incorporates Lenin's idea that socialism must achieve this advance in its own way, by its own methods -- or, to put it more concretely, by Soviet methods. It is necessary to remake the economic mechanism into forms and structures that would stimulate to the maximum possible degree higher efficiency of production and improvements in quality and tune it up to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

The guarantee of all our achievements is the everyday creative work of the people. The working people's keen interest in the fate of their socialist homeland and their activity in production and political affairs has always been a powerful catalyst of the progress of society and has made it possible to effectively overcome every difficulty and obstacle. Today it is important to create the broadest possible room for the public initiative of the masses and to orient it to the solution of the basic problems of accelerating the socioeconomic development.

Nothing encourages the activity of the working man more than his confidence in the unswerving observance of the principle of social justice. The party will be doing everything possible for this. To raise a strong barrier to deviations from socialist principles and to negative phenomena of every sort, and to close every source of unearned income with a simultaneous rise in the role of material and moral incentive to conscientious efficient work means to resolve major socioeconomic, political, ideological and educational problems, to foster the profound interest of millions of working people in the accomplishment of the plan targets and to raise even higher their conscientiousness and organization.

Advancing toward the regular 27th CPSU Congress, the party Central Committee is taking measures to ensure that the party's political course meets to the fullest possible extent the needs of social development and the interests and aspirations of the broadest strata of the working people. To this end it is constantly perfecting its activity and forms of party and state leadership.

Today it is exceptionally important for us to be able to work, as Lenin taught, by virtue of authority, energy, greater experience, greater versatility, and greater talent. Let there be fewer words, assurances, and promises and more real deeds, practical results, responsibility, principledness, harmony in work, care for the people, and personal modesty. This is the main yardstick for evaluating all the cadres, their ideological standards and competence. This is the essence of the demands made by the party on the style and methods of work.

Efforts to accelerate socioeconomic development, ensure firm order everywhere and tighten organization and discipline are enthusiastically approved and fully supported by the Soviet people. The CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, and the Soviet Government highly value the people's trust in the policy of the party and will make every effort to justify that trust.

The entire policy of the party is based on its profound belief in the creative energy and abilities of the Soviet people. The people who defeated the enemy in face-to-face battle, stood their ground in the difficult years of the postwar rebirth and achieved outstanding successes in the development of their socialist homeland will also be victorious in new historical circumstances and adequately match any challenge of the times.

The party sees full well the tasks facing the country and ways to accomplish them successfully and is mobilizing the Soviet people to ensure a new powerful upsurge in the economy so as further to raise the well-being of the people. This is a befitting continuation of the cause for which the Soviet people were selflessly struggling during the grim wartime years and during the peaceful years of building socialism.

Comrades, turning our minds and hearts back to the victorious spring of 1945 today, we naturally ask ourselves if the hopes of millions of people who were fighting to ensure that we and our children and grandchildren would live in peace and happiness have been realized.

They have indeed! However, a good deal is yet to be done to preserve for us, who are living today, and for the succeeding generations, the common home of mankind and to ultimately exlude war forever from human life.

Forty years is not a short time by any measure. Time is inexorable: Those who were born after the victory have reached maturity and their children have grown up. World War II for most people is an event not associated with their personal experience. However, the war left such a legacy that its results and lessons continue to influence the entire course and character of world development as well as human thinking.

World War II began to germinate long before the first battles broke out in the fields of Europe and in the expanses of the ocean. Its sinister shadow fell over mankind when some politicians proved unable, and others did not wish, to interfere with the assertion of Hitlerism in power. Today we know more and better than was knwon at that time who helped the fascist ruling clique, and how, to build up arms arsenals, to unfold a potential of aggression and to make preparations for armed ventures.

It was the ultimate in political irresponsibility when the leading groupings of monopoly capital tried to manipulate the expansion of German fascism, directing it to the East. The Munich collusion will forever remain in the book of shame covering the names of those who were prodding Hitler so insistently into attacking the Soviet Union. One has to be affected by massive political sclerosis not to remember these facts.

It is not essential today who of the bourgeois politicians and statesmen of the thirties were sincerely in error and who were guided by selfish class self-interests.

History will not change its indictment: The Munich policy of the Western powers, their connivance in Hitler's aggression eventually brought a terrible tragedy to all the peoples of Europe. The line of those who, despite the Soviet Union's persistent calls, refused to form a united front in order to stop the Nazi adventurists, was a criminal one. Time will never absolve them of their responsibility for the catastrophe that could have been averted had not the then Western leaders been blinded by their hatred for socialism.

Unfortunately, history repeats itself. Today, more than ever before, it is necessary to be vigilant with regard to the machinations of those who are pushing the world toward a precipice, this time a nuclear one. It must be clearly and fully realized as to where the menace to mankind comes from in our days. The Soviet Union is saying this as forcefully as it did before the war, thus warning against an imminent danger. We have to talk about this also because the vicious myth about a "Soviet military menace, which was used so shriekingly by nazism, is in currency today, too.

However hard falsifiers of history might try to rewrite history, the peoples of the world know that it was the Soviet Union who was the first to sound the alarm and to warn about the impending danger of fascism. It was the Communists who suggested a clear-cut program of struggle against the brown plague when it was still in embryo. Finally, it was the Soviet Union that came up with a series of proposals aimed at curbing the arrogant aggressor. But at that time, too, all this was declared communist propaganda.

It took the occupation of almost the whole of Western Europe, the capture of Paris, the bombings of London, the attack of Pearl Harbor for the cynical calculations to crumble and the groundless hopes to collapse. It took the brilliant victories of the Red Army for the accords on cooperation with the Soviet state in the struggle against fascism to begin acquiring tangible material force.

The spread of the fascist danger made the Western politicians see the world as it really was. All the experience of the anti-Hitlerite coalition indisputably shows that socially opposite states can pool their efforts in the struggle against a common enemy, find mutually acceptable solutions, and work effectively to achieve a common aim.

The Soviet people have not forgotten about the material assistance the allies gave our country. True, this assistance was not so great as they in the West like to say, but we remain grateful for this assistance and regard it as a symbol of joint actions. The opening, though belated, of the second front in Europe, was an important contribution to the common struggle.

The favorable atmosphere of cooperation among the member-countries of the coalition, a realistic understanding of the new situation of the world following the rout of fascism were also refelcted in the postwar settlement, in the decisions of the allied conferences in Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam. These decisions as well as the UN Charter and other international agreements of those years were permeated with a spirit of cooperation. They made possible such a settlement of complicated questions of the postwar arrangement, including territorial ones, as met the interests of a long-awaited peace.

It seems especially apt to recall all this today when all the peoples of the world have one common enemy, the threat of nuclear war, and one overriding problem, that of removing this threat.

Twice this century the imperialist forces unleashed bloody world wars in the hope of solving their own class tasks in this way, strengthening their own positions and ensuring the attainment of their own selfish interests. But history ruled different. It is small wonder, I emphasize, that both of these wars that began as adventures of imperialism -- impudent and convinced of its impunity and that international law is written with the fist of the aggressor -- not only ended with the rout of those who initiated them, but every time opened a whole period of crisis and upheavals of the very system that breeds war.

While upholding the freedom and independence of their homeland, the Soviet people were also fulfilling a great international task, that of saving world civilization from fascism. As a result of the latter's defeat, the positions of the progressive, democratic forces grew stronger, which led up to the victory of a new social system in a number of countries of Europe and Asia. The first workers' and peasants' state was also founded on German soil. In the course of the people's struggle against nazism and Japanese imperialism, the struggle that merged with the striving of the masses for deep social changes, the force of attraction of the ideas of socialism markedly increased, and the communist parties in many countries grew stronger and became powerful forces.

In the postwar years, a world system of socialism was established and progressed a long way and a community of socialist states emerged. The new social system that has firmly established itself has proved its viability. It awakened the creative forces of the millions and made it possible for them to make, within short periods of time, accomplishments of a historical scale. Socialism today emerges as a powerful world system exerting a tremendous influence on mankind and its future and an invincible factor of peace and a guarantor of the security of the peoples.

The states of the great socialist community possess priceless experience and a well-adjusted mechanism for concerting their policies. They come out in a united front on international issues and consistently uphold the cause of peace and disarmament and the principles of peaceful coexistence. A special role is played here by the Warsaw Treaty organization, its Political Consultative Committee, and the Joint Armed Forces of the allied states. Until the threat to peace and security is removed, the Warsaw Treaty member-countries will continue to do everything necessary to safeguard themselves against any encroachments. Proof of this is the prolongation of the treaty for a new term, unanimously approved by all its members.

Intense changes in the postwar world are also due to the downfall of colonialism. Tens of independent states have emerged in the place of former colonies and semicolonies. True, their development has not been even and it has had, and continues to have, its ups and downs, achievements, and tragedies. True, the developing countries must still tackle far from simple problems, both those inherited from the past and those created by the policy of neocolonialism. But it is also true that the system of colonialism has been almost completely eradicated now. Many young nation-states are playing an increasingly noticeable progressive role in world politics. With the active support of the socialist countries they persistently struggle for a new, more just, world economic order. The Nonaligned Movement has become an important factor in present-day world affairs. As we see, comrades, the political map of the world has radically changed over the past 40 years since the victory.

The sphere of imperialist domination has markedly narrowed. Its possibilities for maneuvering and for dictating with impunity its will to sovereign states and peoples have lessened considerably.

The alignment of forces inside the capitalist world has changed, too. The defeat in World War II of such a shark as German imperialism, the defeat of militaristic Japan, the weakening of the once powerful British and French competitors had put American imperialism in the position of the leader of the capitalist world by all major indices: economic, financial, and military. What seemed to promote the claims of the U.S. ruling class to world hegemony was also the fact that it actually found itself to be the only large nation that had became fabulously rich as a result of the war.

Imperialist reaction, which found the social and international-political results of the war unsuitable to its interests, tried, already during the early postwar years, to take a kind of historical revenge and to roll back the positions of socialism and other democratic forces. This strategy was spearheaded against the Soviet Union while the economic strength and the temporary U.S. monopoly of atomic weapons were used as its levers. Atomic weapons were regarded by the ruling U.S. quarters as a means of military and political pressure on us and other countries of socialism, a means of intimidating all peoples.

That is why it would be wrong, when speaking of the results of the postwar decades, to see only those we sincerely welcome and support. Unfortunately, many things happening today that give rise to growing concern. Needless to say, the present world is absolutely unlike the world of the thirties, but far from all in the West have given up attempts to talk to the Soviet Union in a language of threats.

The cold war started by the belligerent circles of the West was nothing but an attempt to replay the results of World War II, to deprive the Soviet people and the world forces of progress and democracy of the fruits of victory. Properly speaking, these aims were not concealed. They found their expression in the ideology and policy of rolling back socialism, massive retaliation, brinkmanship, etc. As a result, international confidence was undermined and possibilities for constructive cooperation of states, started within the framework of the anti-Hitlerite coalition, were considerably narrowed.

American imperialism is at the forward edge of the war menace to mankind. U.S. policy is growing more bellicose in character and has become a constant negative factor in international relations, a factor we cannot ignore. The aggressive strivings of the ruling elite of that country are seen in the attempts to undermine the military-strategic balance, this basis of international security, in accelerating the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, in the dangerous plans for the militarization of space. Barbarous doctrines and concepts for using nuclear weapons are being developed and hundreds of military bases and installations established on all continents. A policy of state terrorism is being pursued against Nicaragua and an undeclared war waged in Afghanistan.

The United States is trying to impose on the world community its claims to some exclusiveness and some special mission in history. This alone can explain its imperial claims to zones of vital interests, to the right to interfere in the internal affairs of other states, to encourage or punish sovereign countries and peoples at Washington's whim. Even its own political and legal obligations are canceled out.

The increased danger of West German revanchism, the reanimation of which the present U.S. leadership is so actively involved, should also be mentioned.

The leaders of the seven principal capitalist states, while meeting recently in Bonn and marking in their own way the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II, raised their hand even against the territorial-political realities in Europe that emerged as a result of the rout of Hitler Germany and postwar development. There were politicians there ready to forget or even justify the SS cutthroats and, moreover, pay honor to them, which is an insult to the very memory of mankind of the millions of people shot, burned, or gassed.

Being aware of the scale of the war danger and of our own responsibility for the destiny of peace, we will not allow the military-strategic balance between the USSR and the United States, the Warsaw Treaty organisation and NATO, to be broken. We will continue to follow this policy because we have learned well, once and for all, what the past has taught us.

In short the situation remains complicated, even dangerous, but we believe that there are quite realistic opportunities for curbing the forces of militarism. There is a growing conviction in the people's minds that a world without wars and weapons is practically attainable. The conviction is that such a world can be built already in our time and that for the sake of such a world it is necessary to work and fight actively now, today!

This conviction is supported by the experience of the policy of peaceful coexistence, the attainment of practical results in the sphere of cooperation between states of the two systems. There are many such examples. They impel ever broader masses to come out against aggression and violence in international relations. There is a growing understanding that peace will be strong only provided that peaceful constructive coexistence, equality, and mutually beneficial cooperation of states, irrespective of their social system, become supreme, universal laws of international relations. There is no doubt that the antiwar movement will continue to grow, thus effectively rendering the adventuristic actions of the forces of aggression more difficult.

The only reasonable way out today is establishment of active cooperation of all states in the interests of a peaceful future, and the creation, use, and development of such international mechanisms and institutions as would make it possible to find optimum ways to combine national, state interests with those of all humanity.

We call for sincere cooperation of most diverse social and political forces, cooperation based on goodwill in the name of peace. This is not a simple task. It cannot be solved in one single try and requires a sufficiently high degree of confidence in relations between countries. The course of events can be changed sharply if tangible success is achieved at the Soviet-U.S. talks on space and nuclear arms. Such is our conviction.

Here the experience of the seventies is really priceless in our opinion. Good political, legal, and moral-psychological foundations were laid at that time for the cooperation of states of the two systems under new historical conditions, specifically on such sensitive issues as the security of the sides. However, the results could have been more considerable had the West displayed a responsible attitude toward the successes of detente.

We firmly believe that the process of detente should be revived. This does not mean, however, a simple return to what was achieved in the seventies. It is necessary to strive for something much greater. From our point of view, detente is not the end goal of politics. It is needed but only as a transitional stage from a world cluttered with arms, to a reliable and all-embracing international security system.

The Soviet Union is prepared to follow this path. To search for any opportunities to remove the danger of nuclear war should become the supreme duty of governments and responsible statesmen.

Today, on the day of the anniversary memorable to all of us, I should like to repeat once more: The Soviet Union resolutely supports a world without wars, a world without weapons. We state again and again that the outcome of the historical competition between the two systems cannot be determined by military means.

Our commitment to the policy of peaceful coexistence is evidence of the strength of the new social system, of its faith in its historical possibilities. This policy meets the interests of all countries and peoples, is permeated with a spirit of genuine humanism, ideals of peace and freedom which inspired Soviet people also during the years of the past war.

It is the duty of the living to the millions of those who gave their lives for the freedom and social progress, our common duty to the present and succeeding generations to uphold man's sacred right to life and to ensure a lasting peace.

Dear comrades, the main figure in the war, the architect of the victory was the great Soviet people clothed in a soldier's greatcoat or worker's overalls, the people led by the party of Bolsheviks.

Celebrating victory day, we bow our heads to the memory of the fine, courageous sons and daughters of our homeland who gave their lives for the sacred cause of defense of their homeland. Celebrating victory day, we glorify the war and labor veterans, glorify the Soviet man, the soldier and worker, our heroic working class, the collective farm peasantry and people's intelligentsia. Celebrating victory day, we glorify all nations and nationalities of our homeland united within an indestructible fraternal family -- the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Celebrating victory day, we glorify the Soviet soldier, our gallant Armed Forces. Celebrating victory day, we glorify the Leninist Communist Party, the party of the victorious people.

May the Soviet people's feat in the Great Patriotic War live through the centuries! [Applause is heard on nearly 50 occasions during the speech.]

TV Covers Meeting

LD081114 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1055 GMT on 8 May links up with All-Union Radio to carry a relay of the festive meeting at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in World War II. The opening scene shows the platform in the congress hall with most seats already filled. At 1058 GMT the leaders enter the hall. Grishin leads the way, followed by Gorbachev. At 1101 GMT Grishin declares the meeting open. At this point the leaders are shown in the front row of the platform seated as follows, from left to right: Tereshkova, Gromyko, Gorbachev, Grishin, Tikhonov, Romanov, Solomentsev, Aliyev.

Following Grishin's opening address declaring the meeting open the Soviet anthem is played. The victory banner is brought into the hall to the accompaniment of martial music. At 1110 GMT Grishin asks those present to be seated and calls on Gorbachev to deliver his report.

As Gorbachev gives his speech the camera shows the following leaders in the second row of the platform, from left to right: Ponomarev, Kuznetsov, Sokolov, Zimyanin, Nikonov, Rusakov. The following military leaders are also seen on the platform: Petrov, Kulikov Akhromeyev, Shkadov, Govorov, Gorshkov, Yefimov, Kurkotkin, Tolubko.

At the point in his speech when Gorbachev says: The gigantic work at the front and in the rear was directed by the party, its Central Committee, and the State Defense Committee headed by Iosif Vissarionovich Stalin, general secretary of the CPSU Bolshevik Central Committee," the remark is followed by 17 seconds of applause from the audience and the platform. The applause continues as Gorbachev attempts to resume his speech.

At 1215 GMT Gorbachev concludes his speech.

At 1249 GMT, after a 30 minute break, Grishin gives the floor successively to several workers and other veterans, who speak briefly.

At 1317 GMT Grishin conveys greetings to the Soviet Armed Forces. Brisk military music is heard, and columns of officers make their way down the aisles to the front of the hall to applause from the audience and to the sound of fanfares. At 1319 GMT Grishin gives the floor to Lieutenant Colonel Stalirov, commander of a motorized rifle division.

During the speeches Zimyanin can often be seen engaged in lively conversation, particularly with Sokolov who is seated next to him.

At 1328 GMT Grishin introduces A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, who gives a speech.

At 1350 GMT Grishin gives the floor to Lubchenko, chairman of a farm in Zhitomir Oblast.

At 1401 GMT Grishin introduces Milos Jakes, head of the CSSR delegation, who speaks on behalf of the foreign guests.

At 1415 GMT Grishin introduces a contingent of Soviet youth, including workers and students, and at 1435 GMT he declares the meeting closed.

VICTORY ANNIVERSARY PARADE HELD IN MOSCOW

TV Coverage

LD091035 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0549 GMT on 9 May links up with All-Union Radio to carry a relay of the military parade in Red Square to celebrate the anniversary of the World War II victory.

The opening scene is of Red Square and its access roads. Troops are already linked up in the square and tanks wait in the access roads. Many veterans are shown in the crowds waiting for the parade to begin.

At 0558 GMT Soviet leaders walk along the top of the Lenin Mausoleum with Gorbachev in the lead. Followed by Tikhonov, Gorbachev walks the length of the podium acknowledging the applause of the crowds before returning to the center of the platform.

At 0600 GMT Defense Minister Sokolov and Moscow Garrison Commander Army General Lushev enter Red Square in open-topped cars. They tour the troops assembled in the square, greeting each unit in turn.

The greetings concluded, at 0611 GMT Sokolov disembarks from his vehicle and mounts the steps to the Lenin Mausoleum platform to begin his speech.

During Sokolov's speech pan shots of the leaders on the Lenin Mausoleum show them in the following order, from left to right: Gorshkov, Yefimov, Govorov, Tolubko, Petrov, Yepishev, Kulikov, Akhromeyev, Sokolov, Gorbachev, Tikhonov, Gromyko, Grishin, Romanov, Solomentsev, Ligachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Chebrikov, Ponomarev, Kuznetsov, Demichev, Zimyanin, Nikonov, and Rusakov. The camera dwells particularly on the group Akhromeyev, Sokolov, Gorbachev, Tikhonov, and Gromyko.

At 0626 GMT Sokolov concludes his speech. The national anthem is played, and the leaders stand at attention and salute. At 0630 GMT the national anthem ends and the order is heard for the parade to begin.

The parade is headed by Lushev standing in his open-topped vehicle. He drives from the square followed by a military academy band and soldiers bearing World War II combat banners. These are followed by units representing the Soviet Ground, Air, and Naval Forces. Then comes a group of wartime veterans decorated with the order of Hero of the Soviet Union, followed by veterans of Polish and Czechoslovak wartime units. Next there are columns of Soviet partisan veterans, workers on the home front, soldiers dressed in World War II combat uniforms, officers of the Frunze Military Academy, officers of the Lenin Military Academy, officers of the Dzerzhinskiy Military Academy, officers of the Malinovskiy Military Academy of Armored Tank Troops, officers of the Kuybyshev Military Academy, officers of the Timoshenko Military Academy of Chemical Defense Troops, officers of the Gagarin Air Force Military Academy, officers of the Zhukovskiy Academy, further officers of the Frunze Military Academy, paratroops, men of the Mossovet Border Guards Academy, marines of the Baltic Fleet, men of the Dzerzhinskiy Division, cadets of the Suvorov and Nakhimov Military Academies, and cadets and men of the Moscow Supreme Soviet Military Academy.

At 0648 GMT the parade ends. Cadets of the Sovorov Army Academy and of the Nakhimov Naval Academy mount the mausoleum stand to present bouquets to the leaders.

Next, the display of military hardware begins. The display is led by World War II weaponry comprising 20 T-34 tanks, 16 SU-100 truck-drawn artillery guns, a number of two-wheeled field guns, 9 or more Katyusha rockets mounted on trucks, 15 37mm M-1939 four-wheeled antiaircraft guns towed by trucks and about 15 85mm M-1939 antiaircraft guns. Five open vehicles with banners bring up the rear of this historical section of the display.

These are followed at 0654 GMT by modern equipment comprising 21 BRDM-2 reconnaissance vehicles each with 5 AT-5 antitank guided weapons. The announcer says that these belong to the Kalinin Guards Taman Motorized Rifle Division.

Then come 21 BTR-70 eight-wheeled armored personnel carriers, followed by 21 BMP-2 tracked armored personnel carriers each with a single AT-5.

The next part of the display shows the equipment of the airborne forces. This comprises 21 BMD airborne armored personnel carriers then 21 of these that appear to be based on the BMD but which lack a turret and have 6 instead of 5 wheels on the track. The regular BMD's carry an officer and 6 men, the turretless BMD's carry an officer and 9 men.

Moscow World Service in English carries a live account of the parade by Boris Belitskiy speaking from Red Square. At 0656 GMT Belitskiy notes the entry of airborne troops. He says: "Their vehicles carry a different emblem, a white parachute, and two aircraft. Powerful transport planes can now deliver troops and their weaponry hundreds of kilometers into the enemy rear and very quickly. Such landing parties can operate quite autonomously, conducting bold large-scale operations to destroy nuclear attack facilities, airfields, command points, control centers, and rear bases."

The airborne forces are followed by battle tanks of the Kantemir Guards Tank Division named after Andropov. These comprise about 20 T-72M tanks with 12 smoke discharger tubes and about 20 T-64 tanks. These are followed by 12 light tanks whose crews wear Air Force uniform with the blue hatbands of the airborne forces. These tanks are based on the BMD model but with a larger turret and with more upright sides and a larger caliber gun. They have six wheels per track.

Next come the self-propelled guns: 12 M-1974's and 12 M-1973's. These are followed by 12 BM-21 multiple rocket launchers and then 12 large recoilless guns on four wheels towed by Kraz trucks.

After that come the antiaircraft missiles; these are 12 SA-13 units, each with 4 missiles, plus 12 SA-6's, 12 SA-8B's, 12 SA-3's and 12 SA-1's.

The next section is devoted to battlefield support weapons. First come four missiles of unidentified type with a streamlined nose angled over the cab of the carrier vehicle and each with a single set of small angular fins at the rear; they appear shorter but of a larger diameter than the FROG-7's which follow. Next come four FROG-7's and finally six SS-1's.

At 0702 GMT the hardware display ends. The military band reassembles and marches past the Lenin Mausoleum.

Sokolov Addresses Parade

LD090823 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0612 GMT 9 May 85

[Speech by Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, USSR minister of defense, at victory anniversary parade in Moscow's Red Square -- live]

[Text] Comrade soldiers of the Soviet Armed Forces, comrade veterans of the Great Patriotic War, partisans, underground fighters, workers of the rear lines, working people of the Soviet Union, esteemed foreign guests: On behalf and at the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, I welcome and greet you on the festivity of the whole people -- the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

Four decades ago, the rout of the fascist aggressors was completed. In the history of our motherland there has been no more severe trial than the Great Patriotic War. The destiny of the world's first socialist state, the future of world civilization, progress, and democracy was being settled in that war. The historic victory scored by the Soviet people and by their Armed Forces over fascism has convincingly proved the might and indestructibility of the Soviet Union, its gigantic economic, sociopolitical and spiritual potential. The victory vividly demonstrated the monolithic unity of the party and the people, the inviolability of the alliance among the working class, the collective peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia, the friendship and brotherhood among the peoples of the USSR, the great force of Marxist-Leninist ideology.

The Soviet Union's victory is the victory of its Armed Forces, the front-ranking Soviet military science, the art of military leadership and combat mastery of our military cadres.

Mankind has never before witnessed such mass heroism, valor, courage, and will for victory as was displayed by Soviet servicemen and partisans during the fierce fighting against the enemy.

Those working in the rear accomplished a great feat during the war years. In spite of colossal difficulties, they created increasing quantities of military equipment and arms to rout the enemy. They supplied the army and the country with all they needed. The Leninist Communist Party was the inspiration and the organizer of the victory. In response to its call the entire country rose to fight to the death against fascism. It was turned into a united fighting camp. The CPSU was a genuine fighting party. Communists were to be found at the most difficult and decisive sectors of the struggle against the enemy. By their personal example and passionate party words they inspired and led Soviet people. Our people will always remember and duly appreciate the selfless struggle against the fascist invaders by the righters of the military formations, partisan armies and detachments of Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, Albania, by the force detachments of Hungary, participants in the resistance movement, and the antifascist underground. The peoples and Armies of the United States, Great Britain, France, China, and other states of the anti-Hitler coalition made a great contribution to the achievement of the victory in World War II.

Communists, true sons of their peoples, ardent patriots and internationalists were in the forefront of the liberation struggle. Bourgeois propaganda is working very hard to distort history, to deny the responsibility of those who unleashed World War II, to belittle the role of the Soviet Union in the routing of the fascist invaders, but nobody can deny the truth. The entire world knows that it was the Soviet Union that made the decisive contribution to victory, to the liberation of the European peoples from fascist enslavement, to the saving of world civilization. The victory cost us the lives of 12 million [as heard] Soviet citizens. We will never forget this. The routing of the spearhead forces of imperialism led to a weakening of its positions, to an excerbation and deepening of the general crisis of capitalism. The world socialist system came into being and it is successfully developing. The Soviet people, who passed the severe test of the war, are full of vigor for fresh accomplishments for the sake of the war, ideals for which the defenders of the socialist homeland fought. With great pride we see how the forces of our state are growing and getting stronger, how the party's majestic plans are being implemented.

The Communist Party equipped with the eternal, revolutionary Marxist-Leninist teaching is confidently leading the Soviet people along the path pointed out by Lenin. All its deeds and plans are aimed at ensuring the well-being of the Soviet people, at the construction of communism. The approach of a most important event in the life of the country, the coming 27th CPSU Congress imparts mighty creative energy to our constructive work. The efforts of our party and the Soviet state are being concentrated on the further strengthening of the socialist community, the strengthening of the positions of socialism, the firm and consistent implementation of the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence between states with differing social systems, halting the arms race unleashed by imperialism, and strengthening world peace.

The Soviet Union has advocated and advocates the prevention of nuclear war, the safeguarding of reliable security for the peoples, practical measures leading to a reduction in international tension and the establishment of an atmosphere of trust, cooperation and mutual understanding between all states. In the current complex international situation the Soviet Union is prepared to display goodwill. Together with other states it is prepared to persistently search for ways to reach mutually acceptable agreements aimed at reducing the war threat.

However, it firmly declares that retribution [vozmezdiye] will be inevitably meted out to anybody who encroaches on the peaceful labor of Soviet people and the security of the Land of the Soviets and its allies. Our glorious Armed Forces have all they need for this.

The Soviet Armed Forces are carrying out their historic mission of defending the gains of socialism in a united formation with the armies of the states of the socialist community. The fraternal alliance of the peoples and armies of the member-states of the Warsaw Pact, the 30th anniversary of which is currently being celebrated, is a mighty factor in safeguarding the peaceful labor of their peoples and restraining the aggressive, imperialist forces. The decision of the fraternal countries to extend this treaty by another 20 years is a completely logical one. Soviet servicemen unanimously support and approve of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee March and April 1985 Plenums. Closely ranked around their own Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, true to heroic traditions, they are strengthening the combat readiness of units and warships by their hard, soldierly labor. They are always ready to worthily perform their patriotic and international duty.

Glory to the fighting men of the Armed Forces, the veterans of the Great Patriotic War, the men of the people's volunteer corps, partisans and underground workers, the workers on the home front, women, scientists, and cultural figures who in the struggle with the fascist aggressors defended the honor, freedom, and independence of our Soviet homeland! Eternal memory to the protectors of the homeland who fell in fierce battles with the fascist for the freedom and happiness of the present and coming generations! Long live the heroic Soviet people, the victorious people, and their courageous Armed Forces! Long live our great homeland, the USSR! Glory to the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the inspirer and organizer of all our victories! Hurrah!

ARMY DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR VICTORY DAY

PM081540 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 May 85 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Military Delegations Arrive"]

[Text] At the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, military delegations from the following countries have arrived in Moscow to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War:

Afghanistan, headed by Defense Minister Lieutenant General N. Mohammad;

Bulgaria, headed by Admiral I.D. Stoyanov, deputy minister of national defenses;

Hungary, headed by Lieutenant General L. Morocz, secretary of state at the Defense Ministry;

The SRV, headed by Army General Le Trong Tan, chief of the Vietnamese People's Army General Staff;

The GDR, headed by Colonel General H. Kessler, chief of the National People's Army Main Political Directorate;

The DPRK, headed by Army General O Kuk-yol, chief of the Korean People's Army General Staff;

Cuba, headed by Divisional General Sixto Batista Santana, chief of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Military Department;

Laos, headed by Lieutenant General S. Phalikhan, deputy minister of national defense;

Mozambique, headed by Lieutenant General J. Munhepe, secretary of state at the Defense Ministry;

Mongolia, headed by Lieutenant General J. Baljinnyam, chief of the Mongolian People's Army Political Directorate;

Poland, headed by General T. Tuczapski, deputy minister of national defense;

Romania, headed by Colonel General V. Milea, chief of the Army General Staff;

Syria, headed by Major General M. Talas, minister of defense;

Czechoslovakia, headed by Colonel General K. Rusov, first deputy minister of national defense;

Socialist Ethiopia, headed by Major General Hailu Gebre Mikael, commander of the ground forces.

The delegations were met at the airport by USSR deputy defense ministers and generals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

RECEPTION HELD IN KREMLIN; GORBACHEV SPEAKS

LD091128 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1107 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Moscow, 9 May (TASS) -- Today the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers organized a reception in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses on the occasion of the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.

The reception was attended by Comrades M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, Ye.K. Ligachev, G.V. Romanov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, V.M. Chebrikov, P.N. Demichev, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, S.L. Sokolov, V.P. Nikonov, K.V. Rusakov, members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee; members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; party, war, and labor veterans; military leaders; Heroes of the Soviet Union and of Socialist Labor; full holders of the Order of Glory and of the Order of Labor Glory; front-ranking production workers; scientific and cultural figures; and representatives of party, administrative, and public organizations.

Also in the hall were party-government delegations of the socialist countries; representatives of communist and workers' parties; party-government delegations from the liberated countries; representatives of socialist, social democratic, and other parties; statesmen; representatives of international democratic and foreign public organizations; foreign war veterans; and other foreign guests. The heads of diplomatic representations accredited in the USSR were present, as were representatives of the clergy and journalists. M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the reception. A holiday concert was held during the reception, which passed in a fraternal, cordial atmosphere.

GRISHIN ATTENDS CEREMONY AT MOSCOW OBELISK

LD081343 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 8 May 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Excerpt] Flowers were laid at the Moscow Hero City Obelisk today by representatives of the capital's and the Moscow region's party, administrative, and public organizations and by war and labor veterans.

MARSHAL KULIKOV DECORATES WW II VETERANS

PM061445 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 May 85 p 3

["For the Strengthening of Combat Collaboration"]

[Text] On 5 May Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, presented the anniversary medals "Fortieth Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945" to participants in World War II to representatives of the Polish Armed Forces and the Czechoslovak People's Army who have arrived in Moscow to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the great victory.

On behalf of the USSR defense minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov warmly congratulated the award recipients on the 40th anniversary of the great victory and wished them success in strengthening the defense capability of the socialist community countries, along with health and happiness.

The recipients of the award voiced profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government and stated that they will continue to devote their efforts and knowledge to strengthening friendship and combat collaboration between the fraternal peoples and their armies.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES KIEV ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD071912 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] The sons and daughers of the Ukraine fought valiantly shoulder to shoulder with millions of Soviet people on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War and worked in an exemplary fashion in the rear.

More than 2,000 of them were awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union, 14 became holders of the Order of Glory of all three classes. The mass heroism of the defenders of the fatherland, the leading and guiding role of the party, and the inviolable Leninist friendship between the peoples of the USSR were discussed at a festive meeting held in Kiev today devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

A report was presented by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee.

KUNAYEV PRESENTS STATE HONORS TO VETERANS

LD291520 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Veterans of the war are being presented with awards in these May days, on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the great victory. We have received a report from Alma-Ata that Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, today presented a group of Heroes of the Soviet Union and Full Cavaliers of the Order of Glory, and other active participants in the war, with Orders of the Patriotic War, First and Second Class. They were also given anniversary medals. Comrade Kunayev warmly congratulated those receiving awards, who expressed profound gratitude for the unflagging concern for war veterans.

KUNAYEV PRESENTS REPORT AT FESTIVE MEETING

LD071817 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Hundreds of thousands of Kazakhstan's inhabitants fought bravely during the Great Patriotic War shoulder to shoulder with representatives of all the fraternal peoples of the country of the Soviets against the Hitlerite aggressors. At the walls of the homeland's capital, Moscow, 28 members of the Panfilov Regiment strode into immortality. Kazakhstan's sons and daughters took part in the defense of Leningrad, the liberation of Kiev and Minsk and of other towns of the fatherland, and they stormed Berlin. This was spoken of at a festive meeting of representatives of Alma-Ata working people and soldiers of the Alma-Ata Garrison devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. A report was presented by Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee.

BRIEFS

AZERBAIJAN MARKS RADIO DAY -- A jubilant meeting has been held at the Azerbaijan State Academy for Drama Theater to mark the Soviet Radio Day. The convocation was opened by Fikrat Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium. Comrades Elshad Kuliyev, chairman of the Azerbaijan State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and Bahadir Akhmedov, minister of communications, read reports. Comrade Aydin Mamedov, chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Transport and Communications Department, participated in the meeting. The convocation ended with a festive concert. [Summary] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 7 May 85 GF]

SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE -- A practical scientific conference has been held at the Kirovabad City Party Committee dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory during the Great Patriotic War. Leading party workers, scientists, war veterans, and representatives of the youth participated in the convocation. Ramiz Bagirli, first secretary of the Kirovabad City Party Committee, addressed the meeting on the contribution of the Kirovabad workers toward the Soviet people's struggle against fascism and on the great military and patriotic work being carried out in the city on the eve of the glorious anniversary. [Excerpts] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 7 May 85 GF]

SATELLITE COMMUNICATION LINKS ANTARCTICA, USSR

LD072127 Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Leningrad May 7 TASS -- Soviet specialists have held the first session of the telephone and telegraph communication between Leningrad and Antarctica through the channels of the "Inmarsat" international satellite system. They noted the clearness and stability of all signals transmitted to a distance of over 17,000 kilometres, despite magnetic storms over the south-polar continent.

This has become possible due to the installation of a complex of satellite communication equipment in the "Molodyozhnaya" Observatory (Enderby Land), said Aleksandr Lebedev, senior engineer of the Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute. Forty minutes of telephone time and 120 minutes of telegraph transmissions a day have so far been allocated for the Leningrad-Antarctica radio bridge within the framework of "Inmarsat". It is planned to expand the session time in the future and to fit out all the seven Soviet observatories and scientific stations with receiving and transmission equipment.

Today, short-wave communication with them is frequently hampered by ionospheric disturbances, daily and seasonal fluctuations of radio waves transmission conditions in the polar ether. The decimetric wave band of the "Inmarsat" system is not prone to such disturbances.

The Soviet Union, which persistently advocates the peaceful uses of the outer space and the broadest possible cooperation in this field, initiated the creation of the international satellite communication. It provides for placing in geostationary orbits (with a distance of up to 36,000 kilometres) over the Atlantic, the Indian and Pacific Oceans a series of relay-satellites with a simultaneous traffic-carrying capacity of up to 100 telephone talks and 500 telegraph transmissions.

Soviet geostationary satellites of the "Gorizont" series, and also satellites of the United States and European countries were launched within the framework of a convention, which has now been joined by about 40 states. The Soviet Union has already put into operation a receiving station in Odessa, work to build the same station in Nakhodka is nearing completion, relay stations are to be built in Moscow and big port cities.

Simultaneously, Soviet specialists take an active part in the development of the "Cospas-Sarsat" international satellite salvage service, which is a brilliant example of the joint use of the advances in science and technology for the good of the entire mankind, said Aleksandr Lebedev.